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MATUEYEV COMPARES U.S., USSR DISARMAMENT STANCES

PM221021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 3

["IZVESTIYA International Review" by V. Matveyev: "United States-West Europe: Emphatic 'No' to Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] The reduction of the threat of war, the curbing of the arms race and the extension of political detente to the military sphere have never been an easy matter for the governments and peace-loving forces interested in this process. And now, under the conditions of the abrupt increase in the momentum of armaments in the United States and of Washington's pressure on its NATO allies to get them to follow the American "example," the struggle in defense of peace is becoming even more complex.

But even in this exacerbated situation our country is not only not slackening but is stepping up its efforts on a broad front of constructive diplomacy. The initiatives put forward in the recent speeches of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with their emphasis on Europe, where the situation demands with particular urgency measures to avert a new round in the nuclear arms race, have met with a loud international response. They are having an appreciable influence on the political climate required for successful progress.

What are we seeing? First of all, there is a definite change in the verbal tone of the statements by Washington officials: They have been forced to speak of their commitment to the idea of ending the nuclear arms race, although in fact they are engaged in speeding up new and even bigger programs in that sphere.

"The precise figures are secret," the Washington POST wrote 31 March, "but the plans for creating new military systems...could require the production of about 17,000 new warheads before the end of 1990" (the reference is to nuclear weapons -- V.M.).

Thus the thinking is in terms of decades. The production of certain types of weapons, an AP correspondent pointed out recently, is planned for 13 years ahead. The Pentagon is proceeding from the assumption that the arms race, with its fabulous profits for the big shots of the military business and with all its dangers for the cause of world peace, will continue into the beginning of the (next) century. How then are we to view the hopes and expectations that peace-loving mankind has pinned on the efforts being made inside the United Nations for an advance toward real disarmament?

In early summer, for the second time since 1978, a UN General Assembly special session on disarmament will gather, not simply to discuss this key problem but to secure the desired move forward in this sphere. A number of Western governments have stated their intention of sending high-ranking officials to the session. However, what matters is not who speaks at the forum, but what kind of proposals he puts forward. Is the history of 1978 going to repeat itself? Then, literally on the eve of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the NATO countries' leaders, meeting in Washington, adopted a long-term program for boosting armaments within the bloc framework. The situation is similar now: Alongside the preparations in many countries for the UN forum, even more intensive preparations are underway in the West for the meeting of NATO countries' leaders in Bonn, where the first question will once again be war preparations.

However, life may make some amendments -- and considerable ones -- to the timetable for these preparations that has been formulated in Washington. On an increasingly large scale, the American public is joining in the massive demonstrations by the West European public against the nuclear threat. A significant phenomenon: After all, it is only recently that antiwar demonstrations were portrayed from official platforms in Washington as "the work of a small group of vocal people."

Propaganda services in the United States and in NATO headquarters did their utmost to abate the intensity of these public demonstrations, hoping that the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign that had been unleashed would divert attention from the burning problems of war and peace. It will be remembered that Romain Rolland once warned the instigators of anti-Soviet campaigns in the West that their intentions of stirring up the public might rebound against themselves!

Indeed, the waves of an antiwar movement that is not only abating but is still mounting are sweeping through cities, settlements and entire states on American soil itself. The movement is making itself felt in the U.S. Congress.

The differences which exist in political world outlooks and views are not preventing groups, organizations and individuals from acting in this field and from being united on the main point -- opposition to the threat of nuclear conflict. "It is dangerous madness to try to defeat one another in an arms race or to hope to win a nuclear war," it was pointed out from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Mankind cannot permit itself endlessly to drift passively with the current directed by the magnates of the NATO military-industrial complexes and also by figures in the West who feel a deep, ineradicable antipathy toward the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. It is not the differences -- no matter how great -- between the systems of the states existing in the world that create a threat of war. You only have to recall that the two world wars arose within the capitalist system and that the USSR and Western powers -- the United States and Britain -- operated hand in hand in the struggle against the fascist aggressors. Now, as before, our country is not encroaching on the sovereign rights and legitimate interests of any state, the United States included.

The distinctive feature of the antiwar demonstrations is the fact that their participants are demanding that the American administration, as the government responsible for the dangerous tension prevailing in the world, take specific positive actions and steps in this field. The verbal exercises on the theme of peace no longer convince anybody. Broad strata of the public and influential politicians are increasingly keenly aware of what a catastrophe war would be under present conditions and are calling for immediate practical measures to improve the situation.

Our country is setting a good example. The peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev from the platform of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress are being bolstered by practical -- and unilateral -- actions on our part calculated to evoke an answering positive response from the West.

Where and when has the United States done anything like our country's decision to suspend the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the huge area named in the aforementioned speech by L.I. Brezhnev? The decision that, provided there is no new deterioration in the international situation, our country intends as early as this year to reduce on its own initiative a certain number of its medium-range missiles is similarly important and practical.

These moves show the belief of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the possibility of successfully defending the cause of world peace despite the feverish activeness of U.S. and NATO militarist circles.

A possibility, of course, is not a reality. We are also prepared for a different development of affairs. We can take all the requisite countermeasures in the event of an increase in the military threat from the United States and the NATO bloc. Let no one have any delusions on that score. But we have done and will do everything to move down the road of talks and accords with a view to fundamentally improving the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

The positive reaction to our new initiatives from influential politicians in the West, the United States included, and from broad strata of the public strengthens belief in the possibility of substantial positive shifts, which is important for the success of future efforts in the same direction. Democratic Senator E. Kennedy has called on the U.S. Government to regard the Soviet initiatives "as a favorable opportunity for progress on a larger scale and not as a pretext for American political inaction." Another Senator, C. Mathias -- a Republican -- has submitted to Congress a resolution advocating "the immediate start of strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union," calling these "an absolutely essential move." At UN Headquarters in New York the organization's Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar described the Soviet proposals as a "step in the right direction."

Official Washington and in its wake the NATO propaganda services are calling on the Western public "not to swallow Moscow's bait...." The authors of these appeals do not bother with any remotely serious investigation of our initiatives but assail them precisely because they open the way for defusing the dangerous nuclear arsenal that exists in the center of the European Continent.

An illustration of this negative approach is U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's recent speech at Georgetown University. He began by noting "a melancholy fact of the modern age" and recognizing that "man has conceived a means capable of his own destruction...." The philosophical tone of this statement obscures the main point: It was not some abstract person, but the U.S. ruling circles in the shape of the Truman government, that set in motion the nuclear arms race and used U.S. manufactured nuclear weapons against a peaceful population.

In the same speech the State Department boss mentioned "NATO's willingness to resort to nuclear weapons if necessary." This was said at a time when even former U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara is pointing out in an article published in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS that "it is time for a resolute switch to a policy of not being the first to use nuclear weapons" since "any use of nuclear weapons in Europe would involve an inevitable large risk of developing into a world nuclear war that would bring death and destruction to all."

The claims that an accord rejecting the first use of nuclear weapons would place West Europe in a "vulnerable position" and would increase the chances of conventional weapons being used in the event of a conflict are totally invalid. The authors of these claims would like to conceal from the public in the West the Warsaw Pact states' well-known proposals that solemn pledges be adopted on not being the first to use either nuclear or conventional armaments. The NATO countries' leaders cannot bring themselves even to discuss this initiative by the socialist states.

A. Haig's speech contains hackneyed and flimsy claims that the United States did little in the military sphere in the seventies, thus permitting the Soviet Union to "get ahead" of the United States to a dangerous extent.

But here are some statistics from official Pentagon sources: Between 1967 and the end of the seventies, the number of strategic nuclear warheads in the United States more than doubled and the number of all missile warheads quadrupled. Over the same period the number of nuclear warheads on American submarines increased from 656 to 5,000. It is important to remember that a considerable proportion of all the aforementioned U.S. weapons are deployed either actually in West Europe or very close to it.

Incidentally, the most noteworthy feature of the antiwar movement that is now developing in the United States is the refusal of an increasing number of people, including well-known military figures and politicians, to agree with Washington's official thesis of a lack of balance and equilibrium in the military sphere between our country and the United States. The myth of a "Soviet threat" is being pushed as before, but many figures who even recently used to eagerly pick it up are now refusing to boost it.

Why is this? Besides the operation of the permanent factor represented by the realization of the disastrousness of nuclear war for all mankind, by no means the least important role in the certain sobering of the American population is, I think, being played by the fact that they are feeling the increased burden of the government's frenzied inflation of military spending. It is no accident that, along with the demands for real disarmament in the United States, there are also more and more voices calling for the reduction of the extremely swollen military spending. None other than former U.S. President G. Ford recently added his voice to these remarks.

And of course, the fact that the Soviet Union is displaying not in words but in deeds its readiness to curb the arms race is making its mark on the development of a corresponding political atmosphere in both the United States and other Western countries.

Obviously, when they are assailing our country's new peace initiatives, U.S. figures holding high posts simply have to refuse to view them as a package and in their speeches have to deliberately make no mention of essential provisions of these initiatives.

Thus, for instance, in attacking the very idea of the moratorium announced by our country -- that is, the USSR's decision unilaterally to cease deploying medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the country -- the U.S. leaders try to counter this PRACTICAL STEP BY THE USSR WITH VERBAL [capitalized passage published in boldface type] exercises on the theme that the United States is, or so it is claimed, seeking the substantial reduction of these armaments in Europe right down to the "zero mark."

But while Washington is talking, the USSR is acting in the name of lowering the levels of military confrontation on the European Continent. Besides the reduction of a certain quantity of its medium-range missiles that our country has announced it will carry out this year, at the Geneva talks the USSR has submitted for consideration by the American side a detailed program for the stage-by-stage reduction of U.S. and USSR nuclear weapons in Europe so as to decrease their numbers by a factor of three or even more by 1990. Washington is in no hurry for a businesslike discussion of these far-reaching proposals. It would clearly like to expedite nuclear armaments, not the Geneva talks.

Washington is also feigning not to hear the Soviet side's authoritative statements of our readiness for a true "zero option" -- to completely rid the European Continent of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Finally, it is also extremely indicative that the proposals being put forward by influential American figures who are worried by the threat of nuclear conflict, which are aimed not at ending the arms race but merely at curbing it -- even these proposals are prompting similar sharp resistance from official Washington. People there do not want to make headway and are obsessed with schemes and calculations taken from the arsenal of the cold war strategists of the late forties and early fifties. People there are prating about their "determination to change the correlation of strategic forces." Those are words from a recent NEWSDAY article by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger.

The Pentagon boss ought to consider the fact that peace-loving forces' determination to prevent risky playing with the fate of our planet is far greater.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTATOR VIEWS SUMMIT, DISARMAMENT

PM221207 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 Apr 82 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Visiting IZVESTIYA Commentator: Reagan is Being Forced to Bow to Public Opinion"]

[Text] The Soviet party organ IZVESTIYA's political commentator, Stanislav Kondrashov expects that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will be forced to accept Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's invitation to a summit in October as a result of the growing pressure from public opinion in both Western Europe and the United States.

Kondrashov was speaking at a press conference yesterday afternoon at the Soviet Center for Culture and Friendship in Helsinki, where he later gave a lecture entitled "The Soviet View of the Present International Situation."

The Soviet guest pointed out that the pressure of public opinion in the West had already forced Reagan to soften his attitude of reaction toward the Soviet Union's invitations to talks. He pointed especially to the "unexpected peace movement" which emerged in the United States only a few months ago and which is now "spreading like a forest fire." It is well known that this movement has called for a reassessment of U.S. nuclear strategy so that the country would commit itself not to be the first to resort to nuclear arms. "Washington has not altered its views yet, but the pressure is growing," said Kondrashov, who is an expert on Soviet-U.S. relations.

He was unwilling at the present time to go into the topics which would dominate a possible summit between Brezhnev and Reagan. However, it would be safe to guess that these would include the possibility of putting an end to the arms race, detente would certainly also be discussed in some way. Kondrashov also hoped that the special UN session on disarmament will be devoted to bringing the opposing views closer together and that it will have a positive effect on arms control.

Referring to the conflict surrounding the Falklands Islands, Kondrashov expressed the hope that the two parties involved will be able to find a peaceful solution. The fact that an acute conflict has arisen at all is in his view a result chiefly of the fact that Britain has persistently avoided settling this old colonial question. Britain should have given up the islands long ago. Kondrashov also dismissed the claims that the Soviet Union is giving Argentina active support in this conflict as "fictitious."

In his lecture on the Soviet Union's view of today's international situation Kondrashov strongly criticized the U.S. administration plans to "spend $1.6 billion on military preparations in the next 5 years" as "pure madness." In order to indicate what this involved, he said that $1.6 billion is a 170 km-high pile of $1,000 bills -- almost 20 times the height of Mount Everest.

He also pointed out how unsatisfactory it is that U.S. presidents, in those cases when they are without foreign policy experience, are forced to learn about these questions "on the job" and "with the buttons that launch nuclear arms within reach."

The Soviet guest strongly stressed that today there is balance in Europe in medium-range nuclear arms. The U.S. so-called zero option proposal is unacceptable to the Soviet Union, since it would mean that the Soviet Union would eliminate its own arms while NATO would retain a large part of its arms. If further medium-range missiles were deployed in Western Europe, this would alter the whole strategic situation in the U.S. favor and would increase the temptation for the United States to strike first, and this would increase distrust, enmity and the lack of confidence between the countries.

The Soviet Union is proposing a real zero option, that is, a Europe totally free of nuclear arms, Kondrashov said.

CPSU OFFICIAL ON U.S.-USSR SUMMIT CHANCES

AU221212 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1032 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Roland Machatschke interview with Valentin Kopteltsev, "section chief of the Information Department" of the CPSU Central Committee "who is at present in Vienna," about prospects of a Brezhnev-Reagan summit meeting and about the peace movement -- recorded in German, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Kopteltsev, what importance is attached in the Soviet Union to a meeting between the two highest leaders?

[Answer] Well, we are pleased that the American side has reacted positively to our initiative that had been on the table for quite some time, about the need for a summit meeting and altogether for a dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. We believe that such meetings, if they are well prepared and lead to positive results, can provide a very important impetus for the continuation or, as in the present case, for the resumption of the policy of detente and that they could possibly also contribute to drastic disarmament steps and to improving the world situation.

[Question] In a speech in Tashkent Leonid Brezhnev only recently even indicated that, under certain circumstances, Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles might be withdrawn. Would that not be a step the Soviet Union could take before such a summit meeting -- to carry out this announcement and to actually withdraw intermediate-range missiles from the European region, thus demonstrating that it is actually ready to do something for peace?

[Answer] Of course -- and, as the situation looks today, I would say that we are going to take this unilateral step. As Mr Brezhnev has announced, we will not withdraw all missiles, but part of the missiles that are deployed today will be withdrawn, perhaps as early as in the course of this summer if, as he put it, there is no deterioration of the world situation. And after these announcements concerning a summit meeting we would expect that that is not considered as a deterioration of the world situation.

[Question] Mr Kopteltsev, how are the peace movements which have recently developed in Western Europe being assessed in the Soviet Union, the peace movements which, for example have called for great demonstrations in May?

[Answer] Our attitude toward these peace movements is positive, because in general their principal motto is peace, detente and disarmament.

[Question] Why is it, actually, that there are in the Soviet Union no peace demonstrations such as those in the West?

[Answer] That is not right. In the Soviet Union there are also peace movements, and there are also demonstrations, and there are reports about them in our press. Of course we understand that some circles in the West would welcome it if this peace movement in our country were adulterated and turned into an antistate and antisocialist movement, even with the use of the slogan of peace. But that will not happen in our country, because according to our law, our Constitution, it is not permitted to attack the foundations of socialism, of the socialist social system, no matter under which slogans.

[Question] In the West peace movements, for example, quite specifically demand the nondeployment of U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing missiles, the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear missiles -- one has never heard from the USSR that Soviet peace movement representatives called for the renunciation of Soviet nuclear missiles?

[Answer] Yes, because it is understandable that these missiles on our side have been deployed as a response to the preparations and concrete measures by the West -- but there is no doubt that our peace movement is working for disarmament, and ultimately also for the abolition or withdrawal of our missiles as well.

[Question] If, as is happening now, both sides say that their nuclear weapons have been deployed merely as a reaction to the other side's nuclear weapons, where do you see any chance of achieving disarmament and a lasting peace? Does it not appear as if there would never be any chance of making headway?

[Answer] That is difficult. I agree with you that it is difficult to come to an understanding, but on the other hand we have experienced in the past that it is possible eventually to come to an agreement.

KENNEDY, HOOPES ATTACK REAGAN ARMS POLICY

PM221221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Dialogue Needed; U.S. Politicians on Arms Control"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Apr -- In an American television appearance the prominent U.S. politician and Democratic Senator E. Kennedy has emphasized the importance of the draft resolution calling on the United States and the Soviet Union to reach an agreement on freezing and subsequently reducing nuclear arms which has been submitted for consideration by the Senate and the House of Representatives. The senator noted that any continuation of the buildup of nuclear potentials would only lead to a substantial increase in the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. This is why over 160 senators and representatives believe that the time has come to "freeze" nuclear arms and immediately start serious talks on limiting and then reducing them.

The senator accused the Reagan administration of doing nothing for arms control. "The White House's suggestions that arms need to be built up now so it will be 'easier' to reduce them later make no sense at all," he emphasized, noting that the Republican government is simply trying to camouflage its course of continuing an uncontrolled arms race with its talk of "supporting" arms control. This posture can in no way be regarded as a responsible policy in this sphere. The administration has simply not yet formulated any policy on arms control, the senator emphasized.

Kennedy rejected the claims that the advocates of a "nuclear arms freeze" are playing into the hands of the Soviet Union. In his words, "freezing all strategic and tactical nuclear armaments is not some kind of a concession to the Soviet Union but objectively meets the vital interests of the United States because it is an effective way of strengthening security and stability."

Writing in the Washington POST, former U.S. Under Secretary of the Air Force T. Hoopes has expressed support for the draft resolution on freezing nuclear arms and starting as soon as possible constructive talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms limitation. He called the United States, as a first step in this direction, "to ratify the Soviet-American SALT II treaty so that the two sides can then resume on that basis wide-ranging talks on nuclear arms limitation." Hoopes recalled that the Soviet Union has long consistently advocated holding such talks. He criticized the Reagan administration for effectively avoiding a constructive dialogue with the USSR. "The administration is now doing everything possible to deliberately slow progress at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, which are being held in Geneva," Hoopes said.

He also noted that Washington is pressing ahead with the implementation of dangerous and expensive programs to develop and deploy "many new and even more powerful nuclear weapons systems." The aim of this course is emerging as an attempt by the White House to achieve military superiority over the USSR, Hoopes declared.

PRAVDA CITES REACTION TO BREZHNEV SUMMIT CALL

PM210945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS roundup: "Exceptional Interest"]

[Text] 18 Apr -- L.I. Brezhnev's answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's question on the possibility of a Soviet-American summit meeting is being commented on widely throughout the world. The foreign mass media regard it as new evidence of the Soviet Union's sincere desire to resolve international problems through talks and to conduct active dialogue with the United States for the sake of the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

The socialist community countries' newspapers carried the full text of L.I. Brezhnev's answer on page one under banner headlines: "Active Dialogue Necessary," Summit-Level Dialogue Must Justify Hopes" and "L.I. Brezhnev's Clear Stance on the Question of a Meeting with R. Reagan."

The Soviet Union, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, stresses that active dialogue with the United States at all levels is necessary, and that the decisive element is a meeting at the highest level. L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that such a meeting must be well-prepared and conducted on a solid basis, not a passing encounter in connection with some international forum.

The Soviet Union, GDR television reported, has put forward a clear, definite proposal for a meeting with the American President which would be in keeping with the high responsibility of the Soviet Union and the United States for the state of affairs in the world and would justify the hopes pinned on it. L.I. Brezhnev, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG notes, reaffirmed the stance set forth in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress in favor of active dialogue with the United States at all levels.

The American news agency UPI notes that "L.I. Brezhnev's proposal to meet not in New York but in a neutral European country next October was well founded." Another American news agency, AP, notes that the Soviet leader "attaches particular significance to Soviet-Americansummit meetings, which are in keeping with the two states' high responsibility for the state of international affairs and must justify the hopes pinned on them."

The White House has published a statement in connection with L.I. Brezhnev's answer, saying, in particular: We will, of course, study President L.I. Brezhnev's remarks thoroughly.

In the opinion of America's Washington POST L.I. Brezhnev's proposal to hold a well-prepared summit meeting in October in some third country indicates "Moscow's continuing commitment to dialogue with Washington."

The French news agency AFP believes that "the Russians' answer signals Moscow's desire to avert the return to the times of the cold war between the United States and the USSR which began when President Reagan came to power."

Japan's MAINICHI notes that "L.I. Brezhnev has put forward extremely specific proposals in an atmosphere of a freeze in American-Soviet relations." Another Japanese newspaper, YOMIURI, stresses: The Soviet side's aim is to clearly declare its active desire to conduct an American-Soviet dialogue at summit level.

A Swiss Foreign Ministry spokesman reported that Switzerland will look favorably on any proposal for that country to be the venue for a U.S.-USSR meeing.

Finnish Foreign Minister P. Stenback stated that his country will be happy to promote the holding of a meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and R. Reagan and is prepared to host such a summit meeting. The minister expressed deep satisfaction in connection with the Soviet leader's proposal, which is of particularly great significance in view of the present international situation.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

Opening Session

LD201012 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS -- The 103rd session of the CMEA Executive Committee has opened here today. It is examining issues to be discussed at the scheduled 36th meeting of the CMEA session, in particular a report on the CMEA activities since the previous session.

The Executive Committee is to examine the draft programme for the coordination of the national economic plans of the CMEA member countries for 1986-1990. It is to discuss the draft programme for cooperation for the development and broad application in the economy of microprocessors. The participants in the session are to hear a report on the course of the implementation of the agreement in the field of production, on mutual supplies of equipment for nuclear power plants. Measures are to be outlined for a further development of cooperation between the CMEA member countries in the production of consumer goods.

Results Reported

LD221544 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS -- The 103rd meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee was held here in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding. Taking part in its work were delegations of CMEA countries, headed by deputy head of government, and of Yugoslavia.

The meeting, that ended today, studied materials to be discussed at the forthcoming CMEA session. It heard, in particular, a report on the council's activities in the period since the past session.

The Executive Committee studied a draft programme of coordinating the national economic plans of CMEA countries for 1986-1990. Within the framework of the agreed-upon long-term economic and technical policy it is intended to ensure on a multilateral basis the solution of the key problems of cooperation.

The meeting discussed the prospects of the development and extensive use in the economies of CMEA countries of micro-processors and of the specialised production of new equipment for colour television.

The Executive Committee approved measures to develop the cooperation of CMEA countries in the light and woodworking industries. This will facilitate the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements in consumer goods. Also studied was the course of fulfillment of the general agreement on cooperation in the creation of new capacities for the production of nickel and cobalt containing products in Cuba. Other questions of economic cooperation were also discussed.

REPORT ON BERLIN SESSION OF CEMA COUNTRIES

PM211545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 82 p 4

[B. Vladimirov report under the rubric "Facets of Cooperation": "Pooling Efforts"]

[Text] Moscow -- A routine session of the intergovernmental commission for the coordination of cooperation between CEMA countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR and also the SFRY -- in the sphere of multifaceted international production specialization and cooperation in the production and reciprocal deliveries of equipment of nuclear power stations was held recently in Berlin, capital of the GDR.

The organization of the production of nuclear power station equipment on the basis of broad cooperation was another step toward the implementation of the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration between the CEMA countries and of the long-term targeted cooperation programs in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials and machine building which have been elaborated on the basis of the comprehensive program.

Recognizing that in the conditions of the shortage of conventional types of fuel, particularly oil, which is being experienced throughout the world an increase in power availability is inconceivable without the accelerated development of the nuclear sector of the power industry, the CEMA countries set a course of the intensification of AES construction. A large-scale agreement was concluded making provision for specialization and production sharing in the sphere of equipment for AES's.

Some work has been done in creating production capacities, developing technical documentation, training cadres and starting up the production of equipment for AES's with a capacity of 440,000 kilowatts. At such major enterprises as Skoda and Vitkovice in the CSSR, (Cants-Mavag) in Hungary, Energoinvest in the SFRY and others, new specialized shops have been constructed or production facilities modernized and refitted with the most sophisticated equipment.

The results of cooperation are already perceptible. Thus for a nuclear power station being erected in the Hungarian city of Paks reactors have been supplied from the CSSR, steam generators and turbine units from the USSR and biological protection from Bulgaria. Equipment for the Rovenskaya AES in the USSR was also supplied on the basis of cooperative deliveries.

The intergovernmental commission noted that cooperation in the production of equipment for AES's is developing and strengthening. In the current 5-year period the industries of countries participating in the agreement are making the transition to assimilating the production of the new generation of equipment for AES's, with reactor installations of the VVER-1000 type with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts. One power unit at such an AES can generate as much electricity in a year as can be obtained from burning 2 million tons of fossil fuel.

The commission outlined concrete measures aimed at supplying AES's being constructed in the CEMA countries with high quality, reliable and safe-to-run equipment in good time.

MOSCOW ADVOCATES 'CONFIDENCE-BUILDING' MEASURES

PM221517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 4

[A. Zagorskiy article under rubric "At Your Request": "Confidence-Building Measures and Detente"]

[Text] N. Savich of Leningrad and other PRAVDA readers ask us to describe confidence-building measures between states in Europe.

The concept of "confidence-building measures" made its appearance in the first half of the seventies along with the development of the detente process. These measures are designed to help create a favorable international climate for the improvement of relations between countries and to avert the appearance of hotbeds of military conflict.

Overall, this purpose is served quite well by the confidence-building measures in the military sphere that are being carried out under the provisions of the Final Act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki. In this document the 35 signatory countries made specific pledges to strengthen security and cooperation. Thus, for the first time, they agreed to notify one another in good time of large-scale maneuvers by their ground forces involving over 25,000 men and to exchange observers at armed forces exercises.

The Final Act defines the zone of application of confidence-building measures, which means the territory of the European countries that took part in the conference and also the adjoining sea area and airspace. In cases where a state's territory extends beyond Europe (this applies to the USSR in particular), prior notification only has to be given of exercises being held within 250 km of its borders facing in the direction of any other participating state or a common border with such a state.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, conscientiously fulfilling the pledges they assumed, have repeatedly put forward new initiatives aimed at strengthening confidence-building measures and increasing their significance in averting military clashes. They put forward the idea of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The question of holding the conference is to be decided at the Madrid meeting.

Important initiatives relating to the expansion of confidence-building measures in Europe were put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech in October 1979 during the Soviet party-government delegation's official friendly visit to the GDR. They included proposals that longer notice be given of large-scale ground forces maneuvers and that notice be given from the level of 20,000, not 25,000 men; that notice be given of large-scale air force exercises and naval maneuvers held near the territorial waters of other states that took part in the all-European conference; and that notice be given of movements of ground forces involving over 20,000 men.

The need to prepare and convene a conference to discuss a wide range of measures for military detente in Europe was again emphasized. In December of that same year these initiatives were reaffirmed at the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers committee. That group also suggested holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe in two stages, the first to be specially devoted to discussing the issue of strengthening confidence-building measures and security on the continent and the second to be devoted to disarmament questions.

The question of confidence-building measures formed an integral part of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress stated the Soviet Union's readiness to extend confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR provided that there is a corresponding expansion of their zone of operation by the Western states. At the same time the USSR also advocated specific talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East.

This initiative was recently developed in the speech in Tashkent by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who pointed to the possibility of making a start in resolving the question of confidence-building measures in the Far East on a bilateral basis -- between the USSR and Japan, for instance. The Soviet side is also prepared to discuss the question of mutual confidence-building measures in the Soviet-Chinese border region.

In December 1981 at the Madrid meeting of states that took part in the all-European conference, which is discussing questions of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, the delegations of the neutral and nonaligned states submitted a draft final document covering a whole range of problems, particularly the question of confidence-building measures and of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. All the necessary preconditions existed for reaching mutually acceptable decisions at the next stage of the meeting. However, when the meeting resumed work in February after a recess, certian of its participants made every effort to channel the forum into sterile confrontation instead of formulating a meaningful and balanced final document.

The most bellicose forces, especially in the United States, lately have been displaying a clear desire to undermine detente. Resolutely rebuffing this course, the USSR and the other socialist communist countries are continuing the struggle to preserve and consolidate world peace and strengthen European security.

NATO INSTITUTE AIMS TO COUNTER ANTIWAR DRIVE

PM211547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by TASS political observer V. Serov: "Relapse Into Cold War"]

[Text] The first general assembly of the so-called "European Institute for Security Issues" has been held in Brussels. To judge from the statements of its leaders, the institute's main task is to quell the ardor of the antiwar movement rapidly developing in Europe. Alarmed at the broad scope of the European public's protests against the dangerous U.S. and NATO militarist plans, the NATO ruling clique held a propagandist conference back last summer with a view to elaborating measures for resisting this movement. One fruit of these efforts is the creation of the above-mentioned institute, which has united extreme rightwing politicians, parliamentarians and military men from a number of Western countries.

As Kai-Uwe von Hassel, the institute's president, has stated, this forum will elaborate "recommendations on questions of security and arms control" for the governments and parliaments of West European countries. However, it is clear from the statements by Von Hassel and other officials of the institute that its main efforts will be directed toward discrediting and stifling the antiwar movement, which stands in the way of the U.S. and NATO leaders' dangerous designs. NATO Secretary General Josef Luns, who took part in the work of the assembly, made crude attacks on the members of the antiwar movement, again resorting to long-discredited slanderous fabrications alleging that this movement is "manipulated by Moscow." Luns advocated building up the NATO countries' armaments, again (for the umpteenth time!) justifying this by the mythical "Soviet threat."

The nature of the institution newly formed under NATO auspices is also eloquently borne out by the person heading it. Its president, Von Hassel, is a fierce anti-Soviet and revanchist from the West German Christian Democratic Union who in the sixties militated for "Germany's restoration within the borders of the Bismarck empire." The institute's vice president, the Belgian General Close, is a double-dyed militarist "renowned" for intimidating West Europeans with talk of a "surprise attack by Soviet tanks."

No great imagination is needed to picture where these figures will direct the institute's efforts. Their objective is to restore a cold war atmosphere in Europe, in which the U.S. and NATO militarists can implement their plans unhindered.

U.S. PLANS TO USE SPAIN AS 'NATO LEVER'

LD230650 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Washington's 'Spanish Game'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS -- If Washington's global policy is to be likened to a simultaneous chess display, the "board" on which American strategists are playing a "Spanish game" will not be one of least importance in it, PRAVDA writes today. "Their aim is to take advantage of Spain's entry in NATO to enlarge the network of American military bases in that country in order to further increase the bloc's military potential."

"Washington also needs a sixteenth NATO member to patch up the widening cracks in the bloc caused by Washington's unceremonious pressure on its allies. It needs such a member in order to compensate somehow the complexities that have arisen in view of the tendency of certain NATO members to pursue an independent policy. They need it in order to outflank the powerful anti-war and anti-missile movement in Western Europe. The London TIMES says that Madrid's decision to join NATO is important at a time when there is a surging wave of neutralism and pacifism.

"All the history of NATO shows," the article says, "that Washington is using this bloc as a lever for putting political and economic pressure on its allies. Now too, the United States, using the events in Poland as a pretext, is twisting the arms of its colleagues and hampering the further development of their political and economic cooperation with the East."

"Washington hopes with the help of the NATO lever to put pressure on Spain's traditional relations with the countries of northern Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and its developing ties with the socialist states. This threatens to limit opportunities for Madrid to pursue an independent policy and jeopardizes many of its successes in overcoming the diplomatic isolation of the Franco period. The NATO newcomer will have, and has now, to pay for this with concessions in the foreign policy field."

The Middle Eastern "square" of Washington's "Spanish game" is rather characteristic. The Iberian Peninsula is regarded by the United States as a much needed staging base for the Rapid Deployment Force. In 1967 Spain refused to become a staging base for the transportation of American military equipment to the Israeli aggressor and of F-15 planes for "intimidating" Iran in 1979. Henceforth the Pentagon intends if necessary, to use "Atlantic solidarity."

"Washington's Spanish game and the drawing of Spain into NATO as well as noisy obstructionist demarches at the Madrid meeting offer one more example of double play designed to achieve military superiority and bring about an East-West confrontation," PRAVDA says in conclusion.

USSR COMPELLED TO DEFEND SEA RESOURCE INTERESTS

PM221513 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Apr 82 p 3

[I. Sivtsev article: "Maneuvers Over the Sea Bed"]

[Text] The struggle at the 11th session of the third UN Law of the Sea Conference has been raging for 2 months at UN Headquarters in New York. Representatives of 157 countries including the socialist countries are participating in its work.

In the previous 8 years a draft convention was prepared which established a basis in international law for long-term cooperation among all states of the world in various spheres of the use of the seas and of the exploitation of the world oceans' resources.

This is a unified all-embracing code of the principles and norms of the present-day law of the sea reflecting a balance of accords among all participants in the talks and giving no unilateral benefits or advantages to anyone.

The draft convention, which contains over 500 articles and provisions, establishes a 12-mile zone, a regime for territorial waters and a regime for straits; sets a 200-mile exclusive economic zone; and grants littoral countries the right to prospect for and extract oil and gas at sea up to 350 miles from the coast, a right which did not previously exist in the law of the sea. An international legal regime for exploiting the resources of the sea bed beyond the continental shelf was also formulated.

The draft convention's articles and main provisions were approved at previous sessions by all countries, including the United States. However, under the influence of mining and steel companies, the Reagan administration, which came to power at the beginning of last year, reneged on the previous agreements and unilaterally demanded a review of the convention's major sections, particularly the section governing the norms and rules of exploiting mineral resources on the sea bed.

The point is that U.S. companies, taking into account the unreliability of imports as a means of providing U.S. industry, have recently begun to show increasing interest in extracting strategic raw materials from the sea and ocean beds. According to available data, the sea bed's resources are several times greater than the discovered resources of all countries. The northern Pacific sea bed alone is covered with an area of about 6 million square kilometers of polymetallic nodules. The stocks of metals contained in them are 5 times greater than discovered nickel reserves, 8-9 times greater than discovered manganese reserves and 35 times greater than discovered cobalt reserves.

Four international consortiums have emerged in the United States recently which are interested in developing minerals at sea. They are the Kennecot Group, Ocean Mining Associates, Ocean Management and the Ocean Minerals Company.

Other U.S. companies such as U.S. Steel and Lockheed have already invested about $200 million in developing marine drilling machinery. They are attracted not just by the sea bed's wealth but by prospects of the uncontrolled extraction of strategic materials. "The United States," the New York TIMES writes, "wants to cancel all mining restrictions and open the sea bed to any private company entitled to claim it."

The U.S. attempts to bring about a radical revision of the draft law of the sea convention were resolutely rejected by many capitalist, developing and socialist countries.

"The USSR delegation," S.P. Kozyrev, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation at the conference, stressed in particular, "expresses the hope that the United States and certain of its allies will once and for all cease the attempts at gaining advantages and privileges for themselves alone to the detriment of other countries' and peoples' interests."

The Soviet Union advocates and will continue to advocate the settlement of the urgent problems of a legal regime for the world ocean on an international basis and, with this aim in mind, the conclusion of a convention in which all questions of the law of the sea -- in particular, questions of using sea bed mineral resources beyond the continental shelf -- would be resolved comprehensively and interconnectedly on a just and equitable basis taking account of all states' legitimate interests.

Meanwhile, taking into account the fact that other states are unilaterally beginning the practical exploitation of sea bed mineral resources beyond the continental shelf, the Soviet Union is compelled to take measures in defense of its interests with regard to the prospecting and development of the above-mentioned resources.

PYM ARRIVAL FOR TALKS IN WASHINGTON NOTED

LD222140 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 22 Apr, TASS -- British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Francis Pym has come to Washington. Right from the airport he went to the Department of State to hold negotiations with the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He is also to meet President Reagan.

According to reports, Francis Pym brought to Washington new British "proposals" for settlement of Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Their content is kept secret, but in American diplomatic circles they express doubt that these proposals will promote a peaceful settlement of the issue. It is noted that Britain, as before, makes stake on an armed confrontation with Argentina, and its naval armada is on its way to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

THREE ARGENTINE SHIPS PENETRATE BLOCKADE ZONE

LD221912 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr, TASS -- As the British armada approaches the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands the Argentine authorities are stepping up preparations to repulse, if necessary, Britain's aggression. Drills involving both army units and the civilian population are being held these days in some cities on the country's Atlantic coast. Troops and equipment are being sent to the south of Argentina and the strengthening of fortifications on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands is being continued. It was stated by representatives of the command that Argentina's Armed Forces are ready to repulse aggression. Transport planes are regularly delivering ammunition and food to the islands. The President of Argentina Leopoldo Galtierei is to arrive there today. He is the commander of the country's ground forces. Before him inspection trips to the islands were already made by the commanders of the air force and navy. Another two Argentine merchant ships and a navy ship have broken through the 200-mile military blockade zone established by Britain and reached the islands.

GALTIERI SCHEDULED TO VISIT FALKLANDS ON 22 APR

LD221320 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Britain is escalating her military preparations as her naval force approaches the Malvinas, or Falkland, Islands. The British armada is expected to reach the archipelago at midnight on Friday. Its commander, Rear Adm John Woodward, has announced plans to tighten the naval blockade and establish an air blockade of the islands. He told an AP correspondent that the force is ready to strike first.

Meanwhile Argentina is taking measures to repel a likely attack on the islands by the British armada. The country's president, Leopoldo Galtieri, intends to come to the Malvinas today to discuss matters pertaining to the organization of the archipelago's defense. Earlier he reiterated Argentina's desire to settle the conflict peacefully.

AIRCRAFT INCIDENT NEAR ASCENSION ISLAND NOTED

LD221742 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 22 Apr, TASS -- As is reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the command of the British naval armada which is approaching the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands announced its intention to put the troops aboard the warships at increased alert at noon of April 23.

Yesterday the British Air Force provoked a dangerous incident 500 miles away from the Ascension Island. From the British aircraft carrier which follows amid other warships towards the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands a jet fighter plane Harrier with a full stock of missiles went up into the air to intercept in the South Atlantic an Argentine Boeing-707 plane with no weapons aboard. The Harrier flew so close to the Argentine plane that a catastrophe was prevented only owing to self-control and composure of the pilot of the Argentine plane.

The aggressive actions of the British armada which was sent to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands to restore their colonial status are a violation of repeated U.N. decisions on decolonisation. The dispatch of the armada, just as the economic sanctions which were adopted by the Common Market against Argentina under British pressure, are contrary to international law and imperial peace and security.

Condemning this rough blackmail, Latin American countries call upon both conflicting sides to iron out the controversy over the sovereignty over the islands through peaceful means, proceeding from the U.N. decisions on decolonisation. They emphasize that the responsibility for the current explosive situation in South Atlantic is borne by the M. Thatcher Conservative government which prefers to use of rough force to diplomatic quest for a peace settlement of the conflict.

The public of Latin American countries also denounces the pro-British stand of official Washington in the dispute over the islands. The White House loudly declares its "neutrality" and "unbiased approach" to the British-Argentine conflict. But even the American press itself does not dare to describe as "neutral" the stand of the U.S. administration. The United States insistently imposes upon the Argentine Government its version of a "solution" of the controversy that would suit London and would be fully in line with Washington's long-cherished plans to consolidate the American military presence in the South Atlantic.

The consultative meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries, members of the Organization of American States, is to be held on Monday, April 26. They are to discuss issues linked with the intention of Argentina to use the Inter-American Treaty on Mutual Assistance in connection with the threat of aggression on the part of Britain. The treaty envisages the rendering of assistance to all the states, signatories to the document, to the country of the region which is under threat of an external aggression. In accordance with the treaty, the United States is bound to support Argentina in case of an armed confrontation with Britain.

London, 22 Apr, TASS -- The British foreign secretary is to go to Washington today to set forth "Britain's new counter-proposals" for a solution of the Falkland crisis which will then be handed over to the Argentine side. According to the British press, these counter-proposals are actually only a slightly modified version of Britain's initial claims of restoration with the help of force of the colonial status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Despite the chauvinistic fever being whipped up by the government and the bourgeois press, opposition to the dangerous course of the Thatcher government is growing in Britain.

U.S. ACTIVELY SUPPORTING BRITISH TASK FORCE

LD230858 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 23 Apr, TASS -- The United States is giving active support to the British naval task force heading for the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

A Pentagon spokesman reported that a tanker of the U.S. Navy had set sail for Ascension Island with a load of fuel for a U.S. Naval base there. The base is used by the British naval and air forces, amassed in the southern Atlantic since the start of the British-Argentinian conflict, as their main stronghold.

APN OFFICIAL DENIES USSR'S TAKING SIDES

LD222304 London ITV Television Network in English 2100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Alistari Burnett interview with Mikhail Bruk of APN in Moscow, via satellite -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Why does the Soviet Government seem to be taking the side of a fascist military government in Argentina?

[Answer] Well, you have said it yourself, "It seems." But in fact it's not taking anybody's side. The Soviet Government is following...is pursuing a very consistent line in foreign policy especially in this specific issue of the conflict over the Falkland Islands between Argentina and Great Britain. And that line is to settle the dispute by abolutely peaceful means. The Soviet Union has always advocated the policy of peacefully settling all disputes by diplomatic means, by going to the negotiating table and not sending an armada and threatening anybody and, in fact, waving the scarecrow of war. This has never been the policy of the Soviet Union and it's not supporting the Government of Argentina or the Government of Great Britain.

[Question] Mr Bruk, is the Soviet Union, by sending up satellites and sending its boats to spy on the British fleet, taking a side in what might be a naval engagement?

[Answer] I have no such information, Mr Burnett, of any Soviet satellites and any Soviet vessels spying....

[Question] We have, Mr Bruk.

[Answer] Well I'll have to take your word for it which, if you allow me, I will not take for granted.

[Question] Well, Mr Bruk, you absolutely deny that the Soviet Union is taking any particular interest in what the British fleet is doing?

[Answer] The Soviet Union is taking a very great interest in what the British fleet is doing in only one sense -- the Soviet Union does not want any increase in intensity of the conflict and the Soviet Union would be relieved and breathe a sign of relief if this conflict was settled very peacefully by peaceful accord. The Soviet Union may take military action only if its direct interests are threatened by an aggressor, as it did in 1941.

[Question] And does the Soviet Union have any military interest in the South Atlantic?

[Answer] I don't know of any such interest quite frankly because the South Atlantic is so far from the Soviet Union; it's thousands of miles away and the Soviet Union does not take interest in places so far flung from its borders and, as I said, the Soviet Union is a peaceful country. It actually spurns all sorts of aggression, and it does not resort to force unless directly threatened.

TASS VIEWS 'STRATEGIC MODERNIZATION' PROGRAM

LD230148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0910 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 22 Apr (TASS) -- Preparing for acts of aggression abroad in order to carry out the imperialist designs of the United States, the Pentagon is strengthening its military positions throughout the world. This was confirmed in the statement made by Deputy Secretary of Defense F. Carlucci at a session of the Senate Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations when he presented a review on "the global military obligations" of Washington. He stressed that in addition to further increasing the United States's nuclear might in the "strategic modernization" program, Washington intends to sharply enhance its possibilities for rapid transportation abroad of American troops. We must be ready, F. Carlucci stated, to react to crises all over the world which "affect our national interests."

The deputy defense secretary's statement demonstrated that America's claims in the world are of a truly imperial nature. For example, he asserted that the United States' current "obligations" in the world are allegedly connected with the fact that it emerged from the World War II as a power whose "interests envelope the whole globe."

Carlucci stated that the United States remains "firmly attached" to the NATO military bloc in Western Europe. The regions of Southwest Asia and Africa are, according to him, regarded by the United States as having "huge strategic importance," particularly with regard to their wealth in minerals and other raw materials.

The deputy secretary noted that Eastern Asia and the Pacific region are also most important sources of natural resources. He said that the United States is ready to "defend freedom and democracy" in the Western Hemisphere -- in other words, using the bayonet to keep pro-American regimes in power and to suppress national-liberation movements. The United States intends to strengthen its obligations in the ANZUS block as well as in bilateral military treaties such as the mutual defense agreements with Japan and the Philippines.

The Pentagon deputy chief devoted special attention to expanding America's forward-based force in order to ensure the United States "vitally important interests," particularly in the Persian Gulf are. Carlucci said that mobile American troops, including the Rapid Deployment Forces, must be "strong enough" to "hold key positions."

The deputy chief of the Pentagon stated that the U.S. military budget for the next fiscal year -- which amounts, as reported earlier, to $263 billion -- is a necessary contribution to the strengthening of U.S. strategic positions. He demanded that the United States allies accept "their share of the burden of providing mutual defense." He noted that the United States considers it as its "task of great importance" to achieve "a fuller coordination" between the plans and policies of the allies and the plans of the United States itself -- in other words, that they all should unquestionably follow the United States militaristic course.

Carlucci was trying to justify Washington's global military expansion with untenable references to some so-called "change in the geostrategic balance of power," making his mouth sore with talk of a "Soviet threat." Such conjectures, however, cannot fool anyone, insofar as Washington's concrete militaristic steps clearly indicate the source of the very real -- and not mythical -- threat to people's peace and security.

JAPAN-USSR RELATIONS DISCUSSED AT ROUNDTABLE

OW230250 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The current third Japan-USSR roundtable conference continued debate during five different subcommittee meetings on 21 April. Moscow radio's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has filed the following report on the second subcommittee meeting, which discussed Japan-USSR Relations:

Soviet delegates at the subcommittee meeting cited numerous examples to show that there are various objective factors which can promote good-neighborly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union in the political, trade, economic and cultural spheres. Yet why is it that Japan-USSR relations are at a low ebb now? Why is Japan arbitrarily curbing contacts, including political ones, between the two countries? Answering these questions, a Soviet speaker pointed out that Japan's policy toward the Soviet Union undergoes frequent changes depending on the situation at a given time, and is subject to outside influence. He further said that the United States is trying to draw Japan into its global strategy against the Soviet Union and pressing Japan to join in anti-Soviet sanctions by forcing the imaginary Soviet threat on Japan. The Japanese side at the meeting agreed with this opinion. It was stated at the subcommittee meeting that today the so-called Soviet threat is being bandied about in the world. Using it as a pretext, the United States is stepping up its military policy while pressing Japan and other countries to adopt a strong stance against the Soviet Union, including tough economic measures.

On the purpose the U.S. Government has in agitating hysteria about the fabricated Soviet threat, a Soviet speaker said: By so doing, the United States is trying to draw Japan more forcibly into its global military and political strategies in order to lessen the possibility of Japan pursuing its own independent foreign policy and to have Japan shoulder part of America's military outlays. As a result, Japanese goods would be less competitive in foreign markets. Japanese participants in the meeting agreed to this assessment of the U.S. Government's purpose in fanning the argument about the Soviet threat. The Japanese side said: We think it is basically undesirable because we have financial difficulties and because it would have to be done at the expense of the people's livelihood.

Soviet participants at the subcommittee meeting cited the institution of Northern Territories Day in Japan as one of the reasons for the deterioration in Japan-USSR relations. They also referred to the move to include Soviet territory in Hokkaido's administrative districts. They stated that any attempt to ignore or review the results of World War II may invite extremely dangerous consequences to the cause of peace and security for all nations. Yet some Japanese speakers, apparently influenced by the campaign for a territorial claim against the Soviet Union, brought up the nonexistent territorial issue. However, the overall atmosphere of the subcommittee meeting was permeated by a desire to proceed from political reality and the wishes of the Japanese and Soviet peoples to achieve the relaxation of tension in the Far East and step up reciprocal cooperation.

The report of the Japanese side on the subcommittee says that the revision of the Constitution at the 26th CPSU Congress clearly provides for a peace policy and that the Soviet people strongly desire peace. Given this knowledge, we expect much from General Secretary Brezhnev's efforts for the success of nuclear disarmament negotiations, mainly for Europe at present. At the same time, we believe it is a very important goal of our discussion to reach agreements on practical and active long-term peace policies in Asia as well, including the establishment of nonnuclear zones and the conclusion of a mutual nonagression pact between Japan and the Soviet Union. Soviet participants at the subcommittee meeting touched on the legal basis upon which Japan-Soviet relations have been formed. They cited the positive experiences of the Soviet Union in establishing relations with West Germany and France.

Soviet speakers called the Japanese side's attention to the fact that it is appropriate for both the Japanese and Soviet Governments to conduct talks on concluding a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation. Noting the current growth of tension in both international and bilateral relations, they expressed the belief that it is all the more necessary for Japan and the Soviet Union to actively discuss various proposals aimed at promoting good-neighborly cooperation between them.

UN ENVOY MEETS WITH KARMAL, DOST IN KABUL

PM211553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "DRA's Constructive Stand"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Apr -- As the BAKHTAR agency reports, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, today received (D. Kordoves), the UN secretary general's personal representative. DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost was present at the meeting.

During the talks B. Karmal emphasized the peace-loving nature of DRA policy. The DRA, he said, supports a political settlement of the situation over Afghanistan, as reflected in the Afghan Government's statements of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981. The DRA welcomes the efforts of the UN secretary general and his representative in seeking ways to settle the problem by means of negotiation among the interested sides -- Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran.

We believe, B. Karmal went on to say, that direct talks among these countries' governments would be most effective. However, it is becoming obvious that the opposite side is still not ready for such talks and is proposing a complex path leading away from the chief goal. Despite this, the DRA Government, guided by the spirit of goodwill and by the sincere desire to establish good relations with neighboring countries, will continue its efforts aimed at settling the existing problems, strengthening peace in the region and achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of this question.

On the same day the UN secretary general's personal representative was received by S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

Today the UN secretary general's personal representative left Kabul for Islamabad.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES PAKISTANI AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

PM211523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Koloskov article: "'Speckled Band' on the General's Chest"]

[Text] One of Conan Doyle's famous stories about Sherlock Holmes entitled "The Speckled Band" tells of a criminal who used a poisonous snake as a means of killing his neighbors. In the end, however, the snake bit its owner.

The situation on the Pakistani-Afghan border is beginning to increasingly resemble the situation described by Conan Doyle. Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs creep out from Pakistani territory from time to time like a poisonous snake. They ruthlessly kill people, including old men and children, burn houses and hospitals and destroy public property. It has long been an open secret that all these criminal actions are undertaken with the assistance and the direct participation of the Pakistani ruling circles, as has been pointed out repeatedly in DRA Government statements.

In an attempt to disguise their interference in the DRA's internal affairs the Pakistani leaders declare that the assistance which they give Afghan emigres is purely humane in nature. Thus, according to an AFP report, for example, Gen Ziaul Haq declared at a press conference in Rome on 20 January this year that his government is taking all possible steps to assist the Afghan refugees "on a humanitarian basis because they profess the same religion as the Pakistanis".... It is known, however -- and this is shown by the history of recent days -- that the Pakistani general's attitude toward coreligionists is determined not so much by the teaching of the prophet as by politics. Unity of faith did not prevent the Pakistani military from committing monstrous atrocities in East Bengal in 1971, at the time of the Bangladesh people's liberation struggle.

Unity of faith did not prevent Pakistani aircraft from wiping from the face of the earth entire villages inhabited by Baluchis on its own territory.

Why, then, is it precisely "coreligiounists" from among the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have become the object of the Pakistani general's touching concern? This question was answered by Indira Gandhi, who declared in a LE FIGARO interview that it is apparently very convenient for Pakistan to keep questions connected with Afghanistan as a constant problem, using this situation for its own ends. Indeed, numerous facts attest that, by exacerbating the situation over Afghanistan, participating in the counterrevolutionary gangs' armed struggle against the DRA people and government, and playing on the refugee problem, Pakistan's ruling circles are pursuing very mercenary aims, receiving military and economic aid from the West, as well as various financial privileges.

There is also another reason, very important to Gen Ziaul Haq personally. This was well-put by a PRESS TRUST OF INDIA correspondent from Islamabad, who reported: "As regards the situation inside the country, Gen Ziaul Haq refers to the serious internal and external situation -- the influx of 'Afghan refugees' and the events over Afghanistan -- and decisively rejects the holding of a general election, which has already been cancelled three times since he acceded to power in July 1977...."

All the aforementioned reasons make the general take all measures to ensure that the undeclared war against the DRA does not die down and the so-called "Afghan question" is not removed from the agenda and does not "slip into the background because of the tension in the Golan Heights," as the general declared recently.

By giving comprehensive moral, political and military aid to Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, Pakistan's leaders are interfering in the DRA's internal affairs and exacerbating the situation with the support of the forces of world reaction, forcing the DRA Government to have recourse to assistance from a friendly power -- the Soviet Union -- and, in particular, to keep a limited contingent of Soviet troops on Afghan territory. And they are making maximum use of the latter fact to substantiate the ballyhoo over the "Soviet threat" to Pakistan and the Persian Gulf -- which serves as a pretext for building up the American military presence in this region with a view to establishing U.S. military and political supremacy, as well as the feverish rearming of Pakistan. The whole aforementioned chain of events forms a kind of "vicious circle," which it would be simplest of all to break by eliminating the primary cause -- that is, ending the undeclared war against the DRA. This path, however, is plainly disadvantageous to the Pakistani leadership and to Washington, which backs it.

What, then, are the forces of Afghan counterrevolution on which Islamabad and Washington are gambling? They are, above all, the armed formations of Afghan counterrevolutionary emigre organizations established on Pakistani territory. Despite certain particular differences in their programs, all their leaders have the same hatred of the DRA's new revolutionary regime and the progressive socioeconomic transformations being carried out in the DRA. The nature of these organizations is eloquently indicated by the fact that some of them even struggled in the past against the regime of King Zahir Shah, considering it too progressive. This happened in the same Afghanistan where at that time reactionary mullahs considered the wearing of wristwatches a great, punishable sin.

One can imagine the medieval maze into which these forces, which the West calls "freedom fighters," would like to lead the Afghan people. For it is no secret that they are all headed by representatives of the exploiter classes -- tribal leaders, feudal lords and reactionary clericals. Thus, for example, Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of Jami'at-e Eslami, owned many estages and was a major exporter of karakul, while Sayyed Jalani, leader of the so-called "National Islamic Front," had property valued at $7 million.

The human cadres for these reactionary forces' armed formations are derived from various sources. They are recruited partly from among the Afghan refugees who have settled in the border regions and who are chiefly people deceived by their feudal leadership and reactionary mullahs. Taking advantage of these people's lack of rights and their illiteracy, as well as their material difficulties bordering on poverty, representatives of counterrevolutionary organizations recruit among them the necessary "cannon fodder," which is then sent for ideological indoctrination and military training to special camps along the border with Afghanistan. Reactionary emigres who have lost their incomes and privileges and who despise the new revolutionary regime are also thronging to these camps; simply declasse elements, who have chosen murder and robbery as their trade, readily go there too. It is easier for them to adapt to the moral atmosphere which reigns in the "freedom fighters'" detachments, where special rates have been established, for example, for setting fire to a store or school, for killing a member of the PDPA, for shooting a truck on a highway, and so forth.

Hundreds of pages in various world press organs have been written about the atrocities of the counterrevolutionary bandits (or "dushmans," as they are called in Afghanistan). Robberies, fires, explosions and killings mark their trail on Afghan soil. At the same time one cannot fail to notice that their bandit-like essence manifests itself not only in the places they are sent to, but also where they are given shelter and food -- that is, in Pakistan.

The "dushmans'" activities on Pakistani territory are characterized by "exploits" such as smuggling currency and weapons, robbing the population, stealing livestock, destroying forests and seizing pastures. The production and sale of narcotics is flourishing. As the New York TIMES reported in September 1981, laboratories for the production of heroin, which is then sold in Europe and the United States, are springing up like mushrooms along the Pakistani-Afghan border. Pakistan has now become one of the world's biggest suppliers of opium, leaving the famous "golden triangle" on the borders of Burma, Laos and Thailand far behind.

The appearance on Pakistani territory of a large number of armed formations subject to their own spiritual and political leaders has upset the long-established tribal and political balance in the provinces bordering on Afghanistan. Armed clashes are taking place more frequently between the local Pakistani population and the "dushmans." Thus, according to Indian press reports, there was a particularly bloody clash in the city of Nushki, where many houses were burned down and there were many casualties. Pakistani troops and police are being called out more frequently to pacify "dushmans"' intent on robbery and violence. This is accounted for to a considerable degree by the fact that, encountering ever increasing resistance from the Afghan Army and revolution defense detachments, the "dushmans," as bandits and marauders have done throughout the ages, are taking the line of least resistance, that is, they are robbing their own hosts and patrons right by their side.

The Pashtun tribes inhabiting the border regions have recently stepped up the protest movement against the passage of counterrevolutionary gangs across their territory. These tribes are dealing an armed rebuff to the "dushmans," as the large Afridi tribe, for example, has done.

Encountering an increasingly strong rebuff, the snake of Afghan counterrevolution is writhing in furious malice. Those who have cherished it in their bosom can hardly feel at ease. We are painfully reminded of this by the Conan Doyle story which we mentioned at the beginning....

AFGHAN POLITICIAN CITES SOVIET ASSISTANCE

PM211421 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 3

[G. Musayelyan "Rejoinder": "Sobered Up"]

[Text] U.S. ruling figures, while talking of their desire to eliminate tension in southwest Asia, at the same time are doing everything to prevent a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. This approach by the American administration is an organic result of its global hegemonist strategy.

It is precisely for this reason that the U.S. news services have mounted unprecedentedly large-scale propaganda against the DRA. The American writer Noam Chomsky called this unbridled orgy [shabash] "brainwashing in the guise of individual freedom." With the help of propaganda cosmetics the gang ringleaders are passed off as "unshakable democrats" and are freely granted the opportunity to express the views of the Afghan counterrevolution, which are confused and contradict commonsense. They present terror against the peaceful inhabitants of the DRA as a "liberation struggle" and call arson and sabotage "heroic acts." U.S. bourgeois publications try their utmost the cast slurs on the April Revolution and the support given to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

But, despite all these vain attempts, notable changes are going on in the international arena in the understanding of and approach to the Afghan problem. The latest example of this is the interview which tribal leader (Akbar Khan Bugti), former governor of Baluchistan Province, gave recently to the Pakistani newspaper NAWA-I-WAQT.

His name, the paper notes, is popular in Pakistani political circles. He is a nawab (vice regent) and a sardar (leader) and under Bhutto's government was governor of Baluchistan and has a wide reputation among the people.

And then, touching on the situation in the DRA, (Bugti) told the correspondent: "The Soviet Union came to Afghanistan's aid at the request of the DRA Government itself. In this connection we must not get indignant or interfere in that country's internal affairs. We are trying to annoy the Russians to please the Americans."

In reply to the paper's question about the alleged "spread of Soviet expansionism" the politician said: "Since coming to power the Soviet Government has committed no expansionist act against any other state. All fabrications about the seizure of Muslim regions by the Russians are launched by U.S. propaganda to intimidate the wealthy regimes of the Persian Gulf region and other Muslim countries with the 'Soviet threat.' The USSR is constantly giving help to all its friends who need it. Examples of this attitude are Vietnam, Ethiopia, Afghanistan...."

It is easy to see that the propaganda makeup does not conceal Washington's real aims. Following the recent interview with (Abdul Sattar Shalizi), former prime minister and foreign minister of Afghanistan under the government of King Zahir Shah, (Akbar Khan Bugti's) utterances are yet another knockdown for the White House hypocrites.

PRAVDA NOTES CEAUSESCU VISIT TO PRC, DPRK

PM221235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr, TASS -- N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, has concluded an official visit to the PRC during which meetings and talks were held with Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang.

Pyongyang, 19 Apr -- An official visit by N. Ceausescu to the DPRK has taken place. During the visit talks were held with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

PZPR PLENUM OPENS, TO ADDRESS 'CRISIS SITUATION'

LD221906 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Apr, TASS -- The 8th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party opened here today, chaired by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The participants in the plenary meeting will discuss the report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party on implementation of the decision of the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party on overcoming the crisis situation and also the report devoted to the measures in the sphere of economy, planned by the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

SOCIALIST TIES ALLEVIATE POLAND'S ECONOMIC WOES

PM221213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Unshakable Basis"]

[Text] Warsaw, April -- I was told this story recently in Wroclaw, at the PZPR Voivodship Committee there. Early in May 1945 a Soviet movie cameraman died on one of the viaducts over the railroad when the city was liberated. At the same time a Soviet soldier carried a seriously injured Polish boy out of a half-destroyed building....

Years pass. The boy grows up. He becomes a journalist. After a long search he gathers together all the material taken by the cameraman who died and makes a movie out of it. Then, when the journalist is asked what caused him to make that decision, he answers: "Duty. In 1945 I was 10. A shell fell on the building we were in. Several splinters hit me. I will never forget how some time later the door burst open and a Soviet soldier came in. He picked me up and took me to a vehicle to take me to hospital."

Our peoples' destinies are sealed by blood. Friendship is not an abstract concept. It is filled with living breath and with people's concrete deeds.

The Soviet-Polish Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty, whose anniversary is being celebrated again today, has stood the test of time. Its significance as the unshakable basis of Soviet-Polish relations is growing yearly. Here is what Prof (A. Klifkovskiy), deputy chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and director of the institute of state and law at Poznan's A. Mickiewicz University, said about it at the all-Polish scientific conference held recently in Warsaw: "The treaty signed on 21 April 1945 was the first international treaty concluded by People's Poland in the concluding period of World War II. The 37 years which have elapsed since the signing of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty have confirmed its role in the legal safeguarding of Poland's state interests, in both countries' socioeconomic development and in strengthening security and peace on the European Continent."

Poland is now living through a difficult time. But counterrevolution and its Western inspirers have failed to divert the country from the socialist path of development. The country is mobilizing forces to surmount the difficulties. And more and more people know and believe that tomorrow will be better.

The United States and its NATO allies have essentially declared an economic blockade of Poland and mounted a furious anti-Polish propaganda campaign and are interfering in Poland's internal affairs. In this situation the Polish working people have once again been able to see for themselves that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states are their country's true, loyal and reliable friends and allies who came to its assistance.

As is known, many enterprises in Polish industry were tied to Western technology to use raw materials and supplies imported from capitalist countries. And this was one of the mistakes of the country's former leadership. When counterrevolution's plans for a direct seizure of power failed, the United States and its allies had recourse to economic repression, making use of Poland's dependence on the West for raw materials. Poland is now deepening economic ties with the socialist community countries.

"The intensification of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries is of decisive significance for overcoming the economic difficulties and crisis phenomena and getting the country onto a stable path of development," TRYBUNA LUDU writes. "If it were not for Soviet raw materials and supplies, many factories and plants would simply have ceased functioning, deprived of deliveries from capitalist countries."

And it is no coincidence that the Polsih press points out that the crisis has not acutely affected those sectors of Polish industry in which close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries had been ensured.

A session of the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held recently in Warsaw. It examined problems of vital importance to the Polish economy and adopted decisions aimed at further developing and strengthening mutual national economic ties.

Addressing a meeting with journalists, Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the planning committee, noted the exceptional significance of deliveries of Soviet raw materials for the utilization of Polish industry's free production capacities, as well as cooperation in completing a number of industrial construction projects in conjunction with the USSR which Poland is not capable of realizing independently because of a shortage of funds. However, the most important problem, in his words, is that of radically altering the concepts of the further development of the Polish economy and international cooperation. The task is to reorient the national economy toward cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states, pursuing three aims: to achieve independence from imports from the capitalist world, to utilize the socialist countries' markets for Polish goods and to create a more stable and reliable program for Poland's development in the next few years.

The efforts of the PZPR, the government and labor collectives aimed at surmounting the economic difficulties as quickly as possible are yielding the first results. The press has carried a report by the main statistical office from which it is clear that output growth was noted in March, and there was in increase in purchases of livestock, milk and eggs and in the volume of foreign trade. In the public sector 15.6 percent more output was sold during the past month than in February of this year, and there was an increase in production of coal, steel pipes, tin, aluminum and cement. At the same time, the indicators for the first quarter of this year are still lower than the results for the corresponding period last year.

This applies primarily to the processing industry, which is utilizing its production capacities at only 50-70 percent because of the shortage of raw materials and supplies. However, the "first swallows of improvement" are in evidence, as the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out.

Growing concern with seeking reserves for an increase in production is inherent in many plant and factory collectives today. I have visited the M. Nowotko machine-building plant in Warsaw. The trademark of this enterprise, built with the Soviet Union's assistance three decades ago, enjoys a good reputation inside the country and abroad.

The plant collective decided this year to increase production 6 percent and exports 16 percent compared with last year. It is fulfilling its pledges, albeit with difficulty. Plant specialists are working successfully to replace the materials which had been imported from the West with Polish ones or ones which can be obtained from socialist countries.

"Last year," S. Kaniak, deputy director for trade, said, "deliveries of our plant's output to the Soviet Union were worth R34 million. This year we plan to increase them to R50 million. The M. Nowotko plant's output is used in a number of sectors of the Soviet national economy -- in geology, the oil extraction and mining industries, the river fleet and tractor manufacture. We intend to continue developing our cooperation, emphasizing the expansion of collaboration ties."

The party organization gives economic leaders great assistance in resolving economic problems. Jointly with the management it seeks to create a labor climate which would promote the fulfillment of production plans. Plant communists know that the frontline of the struggle for the country's future now passes through every workplace. Only through persistent labor is it possible to get the country out of the crisis.

"At party meetings held in all shops and sections," S. Pacholczyk, first secretary of the plant's PZPR committee, said, "we discussed our tasks under martial law conditions. We are monitoring the fulfillment of the plans outlined."

S. Pacholczyk became first secretary of the plant's party committee last December. He has considerable party experience.

"The successful resolution of our economic plans largely depends on the activities, firmness and responsibility of communists," S. Pacholczyk continued. "Therefore we devote paramount attention to strengthening the party's ranks. For the enemy still has not been finally smashed, but has hidden and is waiting for a convenient moment to strike against us. From time to time a furtively circulated counterrevolutionary leaflet or enemy whisper will suddenly appear."

Optimism is increasingly prevailing in the people's mood. In conversation with me fitter W. Wierczynski said: "We can rectify the situation only with conscientious labor. I would like to speak of my own shop. The atmosphere there is good. We are working calmly."

"Everything is gradually returning to normal," team leader J. Lucyak declared. "Workers and specialists are working reagardless of time in order to get out of a difficult situation."

"We have made progress. That is apparent," the mechanic M. Zochowski generalized his comrades' statements. "Order has been established. Supplies have improved. Our motto is 'less talk, more labor effort.' We have passed through a difficult period, but the struggle continues. Time demands action. We approve of the results of our party and state delegation's visit to Moscow. Its good results are already being felt. We will do everything to further strengthen the friendship between our peoples."

Problems still exist, however, and there are many of them, as the comrades on the party committee pointed out. Time is needed to resolve everything. A struggle is being waged for influence over people. It is a struggle for Socialist Poland.

These are the thoughts and sentiments of the communists and workers at the M. Nowotko plant, one of the Warsaw enterprises created by the people's power and by the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Polish peoples. These are the thoughts of many working people in Polish cities and villages, who see their country's bright future in indissoluble friendship with the Soviet Union and in the united socialist family of brother peoples.

HUNGARIAN-POLISH COMMUNIQUE LAUDS WARSAW TREATY

LD222152 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 Apr, TASS -- Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, Hungary and Poland will continue actively coming out for stronger cohesion of the socialist community, for consolidation of the defensive might of the Warsaw Treaty as the earnest [as received] of their security and successes in the struggle for peace and international security. This is said in a communique, issued here today, on negotiations between the leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Hungarian People's Republic and a party-and-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, who stayed on an official friendly visit in the Hungarian People's Republic. The Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic strongly denounce the attempts of some NATO states to grossly interfere to Poland's internal affairs which is contrary to the generally recognized norms of international law, the U.N. Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. The imperialist circles' discriminatory actions towards the Polish People's Republic inflict a serious damage upon the principles of peaceful co-existence of states.

Hungary and Poland, the document runs, along with other countries of the socialist community, consistently come out against the U.S.-unleashed arms race. They support the new Soviet proposals which were put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Hungary and Poland declare for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and for convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures and measures of security and disarmament in Europe. Both states believe that the NATO's decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear means in Western Europe is incompatible with the interests of the peoples of the European Continent.

The community of the social systems, the unity of ideas and vital interests are the firm foundation of the fraternal friendship between Hungary and Poland. Both states attach great significance to the development of cooperation, consolidation of socialist integration and international division of labour, integration of production and specialisation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The communique stresses that the Hungarian People's Republic supports the measures of the Martial Council for National Redemption, which are aimed at overcoming the crisis in the Polish People's Republic and defending the gains of socialism.

PRAVDA REPORT ON BRANDT SPEECH AT SPD CONGRESS

PM221345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "SPD Congress Opens"]

[Text] Munich, 19 Apr -- The report at the congress was delivered by Social Democratic Party of German [SPD] Chairman W. Brandt. "We Social Democrats state with the utmost determination that a process of disarmament must be begun in the world at last, for the threat of war is increasing. It is damaging everything mankind has achieved since the end of World War II," W. Brandt declared.

"We have always regarded disarmament as the crucial stage toward which a system of treaties and also the process associated with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should lead."

The policy of detente has by no means been defeated, as those who right from the outset opposed peaceful coexistence try to claim, W. Brandt stressed. The SPD chairman stated the need to continue the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and for the FRG to promote their success.

Dwelling on the USSR's peace initiatives in the disarmament sphere, W. Brandt emphasized: Unilateral arms limitations by the Soviet Union should not be immediately criticized. They must be welcomed and studied with the aim of drawing practical conclusions from them. Our country, which has been turned into a launchpad and at the same time a target for missiles, would be the first victim of a nuclear arms race.

At the same time the FRG chairman pointed to the FRG's commitment to the United States and NATO, stressing the need to further strengthen the North Atlantic bloc. At the same time he admitted that "differences of opinion stemming from different interests" exist between the NATO partners. W. Brandt noted that a powerful protest movement against the dangerous nuclear missile arms policy that Washington is pursuing is expanding in both Europe and the United States.

Touching on the FRG's domestic problems, W. Brandt mentioned as the most acute problems the massive unemployment, the fear of the future felt by working people, especially young people, the serious difficulties in the sphere of education and social security, and the wave of neo-nazism and discrimination against foreign workers.

The speaker also acknowledged the existence of crisis phenomena within the SPD, which is finding expression in a reduction in its membership and the departure from the party of large numbers of former sympathizers, especially young people.

USSR'S PATOLICHEV RECEIVES FRG BANK CHAIRMAN

PM211331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 16 April, N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received F.W. Christians, chairman of the board of Deutsche Bank (FRG). A talk took place on questions of the development of trade and economic ties between the two countries and this bank's participation in it.

MATERIALS ON AUSTRIAN VICE CHANCELLOR'S VISIT TO USSR

Received by Solomentsev

LD222346 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today a meeting was held between Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and Sinowatz, Austrian vice chancellor and federal minister of education and arts.

During the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, a mutual desire for comprehensive cooperation and development of goodneighborly relations between the USSR and Austria was noted as contributing to the interest of the people of both countries and the consolidation of peace in Europe.

Meeting With Patolichev

LD221206 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS -- Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and Fred Sinowatz, vice chancellor and federal minister of education and the arts of Austria, have had a talk here today. They discussed various aspects of the condition and prospects of the development of Soviet-Austrian trade and economic relations.

On the same day the guest from Austria, paying an official visit to the USSR, met Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The sides expressed their satisfaction with the successful growth of Soviet-Austrian scientific cooperation and wished that it should be furthered and enlarged.

The talks and meeting were also attended by Helmut Liedermann, ambassador of Austria to the USSR.

USSR, AUSTRIAN BANK CHIEFS MEET IN MOSCOW

PM211523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] S. Korn, president of the National Bank of Austria, was in the Soviet Union 12 through 17 April at the invitation of the USSR Gosbank. During a talk between him and V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, there was an exchange of views on questions of the development of Soviet-Austrian trade and economic and interbank relations.

TASS STATEMENT ON ISRAELI 'AGGRESSIVE ACTION'

LD221640 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS -- Follows the full text of a TASS statement:

"Israel has committed a new bandit aggressive action against Lebanon. Its aviation dealt a massive bombing strike at the capital of this sovereign state -- Beirut -- and other Lebanese towns and villages. Being spilt again is the blood of absolutely innocent people. Children, women and old people are dying.

"It is known that the Israeli leaders are long harbouring expansionist plans against Lebanon. In the same stride they would like to make short shrift of the Palestine Liberation Organization -- this staunch vanguard of Palestinian Arabs who are pressing for the restoration of their lawful rights. It is not concealed in Tel Aviv that the new bandit action was undertaken to "punish" the Palestinians for the mass actions of the population of the occupied Arab lands that are continuing for several weeks already and to try to intimidate the Palestinian people, to break its will and resolve to struggle for its freedom and independence.

"Committing one act of aggression after another Israel is openly challenging the peace-loving states, is cynically demonstrating that its foreign policy is directed at the seizure of the land of others, at flouting the interests of other peoples and has no respect for their opinions and the United Nations Charter.

"Responsibility for Israel's provocative behaviour is shared by the United States of America, which arms and finances the aggressor and provides political cover for Tel Aviv's policy of conquest, egging it on thereby to new criminal anti-Arab actions. The aggression against Lebanon is a direct result of the American-Israeli strategic cooperation within the framework of which Israel pursues its aims and at the same time is an instrument for the attainment of American imperialism's military-strategic aims in the Middle East.

"The raid by the Israeli aviation against Lebanon is strongly condemned in the Soviet Union and it is believed in the Soviet Union that the United Nations Security Council should, at long last, adopt effective measures to call the high-handed aggressor to order. This is demanded by the interests of all the peoples of the Middle East, this is demanded by the cause of peace and security in the whole world."

ARMY PAPER ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

PM221055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 82 p 3

[International observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "The Near East: Playing With Fire"]

[Text] An emergency session of the UN Security Council has been held at a group of Arab and Muslim countries' request. This request was caused by the orgy of Israeli terror on the occupied Arab lands. Its culmination was the shooting of believers at Al-Aqsa mosque, a Muslim shrine in east Jerusalem, which has been annexed by Tel Aviv. The terrorist who burst into the mosque killed several people and wounded about 30 others with point-blank submachinegun fire.

The bloody carnage committed in Al-Aqsa mosque caused a new wave of indignation throughout the Arab world. The outburst of protest was particularly strong in the Arab territories occupied by Israel. Mass demonstrations took place in Jerusalem, Nabulus, Ramallah and other towns. Tens of thousand of Palestinians took to the streets to protest Zionist oppression and demand a cessation of tyranny. The inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip declared a week-long general strike. Enterprises came to a standstill, studies were halted at academic institutions, and stores and bazaars closed. The occupation authorities hurled police and army subunits in to suppress the Palestinians' demonstrations and protest actions.

All this was also discussed at the UN Security Council. The Arab countries' representatives sharply condemned the Zionist occupiers' terror policy in the captured lands. The terrorist act in the Jerusalem mosque, PLO UN observer H. 'Abd al-Rahman stated, is by no means an isolated episode. The Israeli military are taking massive reprisals against civilians to compel us to quit our ancient lands. The session stressed in particular that the Israeli leaders are being inspired to new outrages by continuous U.S. political, military and economic assistance.

And this is actually the case. The Israeli rulers' unprecedented impudence can only be explained by Washington's unconditional support. Certain of the reliability of this support, they are venturing to hurl a new challenge at the world community. Let us recall U.S. Vice President Bush's recent speech at a Zionist organizations' conference in Washington. He literally beat his breast in assuring those present that Israel's interests are "sacred" to the Reagan administration. "We are strategic allies and friends!" Bush exclaimed passionately. "Our commitments to Israel are paramount."

And, given that Washington's commitments to Israel are "paramount," Tel Aviv can feel that it has "cast-iron security" and with even greater zeal pursue an anti-Arab policy leading to the ultimate annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Thus Defense Minister Sharon has stated quite bluntly that "no borders will separate the Israeli settlements on the occupied territories from Israel itself." Such settlements will be created by Israelis, he asserted, "wherever uncultivated land remains." Sharon, however, said nothing about the fact that it is rendered "uncultivated" by the occupation powers themselves, expelling the Palestinian Arabs -- the rightful owners -- from their native lands by threats and force.

The U.S. "sacred commitments" to Israel include more than just verbal and political support, of course. The Zionist state is receiving a broad stream of U.S. military and economic assistance totaling about $2 billion annually. (Note that for fiscal 1983 it is already planned to be on the order of $2.5 billion). Supplies of the most diverse U.S. military hardware to Tel Aviv have virtually not ceased for a single day. Just last week it was announced that Israel would be receiving 200 updated Hawk mobile missiles, a consignment of the latest F-15 fighters, and armored transports from the Pentagon's arsenals. 11 of these weapons are intended for conducting offensive operations. It was no coincidence that an American observer stated that, if he were in Israeli Premier Begin's place and had received this announcement about military supplies, he would consider that Washington was giving him the "go-ahead" for an armed invasion of Lebanon.

It is difficult not to agree with this observer's conclusion. In fact, having received such "signals" from abroad, Israel has prepared for a large-scale operation aimed at eliminating the Palestinian resistance movement whose main bases are now located in Lebanon. "The Israeli Army has completed its preparations for invading Lebanon," America's ABC TV company reports. According to intelligence data cited in the U.S. press, "at least two Israeli divisions are concentrated on the border with Lebanon on full attack alert." "The quantity of troops and hardware in the region of concentration are evidence that the Israelis do not intend restricting themselves to striking against the Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon, but will be undertaking a mass offensive toward Beirut," ABC stresses.

Tel Aviv intends carrying out the elimination of the Palestinian resistance movement in several stages, M. Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, indicates. First it is planned to suppress the Palestinians' struggle against the occupiers, eliminate the Palestinian resistance movement leadership on the West Bank and in Gaza and impose on the Palestinian Arabs the notorious so-called "administrative autonomy" regime designed to consolidate the annexation of those lands. The second stage of Tel Aviv's aggressive intrigues will be a large-scale aggression against Lebanon and the seizure of the country's capital.

Thus, relying on their overseas patron's support, Israel's Zionist rulers are playing very dangerously with fire. They are ready to plunge the Near East back into the abyss of bloody conflict. And what about the United States? As has been the case repeatedly in the past, Washington is masking the true aims of its aggressive Near East policy and hypocritically expressing "concern" at the situation which has taken shape in the region. It is indicative here that the calls for "restraint" heard from across the ocean are addressed to...the Arabs, whom Washington is urging "not to antagonize" Israel.

One has the impression that the United States is prepared "to shut its eyes" to a possible Israeli attack on Lebanon and its annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, considering this as "compensation" for the Israeli forces' departure from the Sinai Peninsula. Washington seems to be waiting for 25 April, when the last Israeli solider is to leave this part of Egyptian territory, with clearly greater impatience than Cairo. After all, that is when full control of this important strategic region will be handed over to the "multinational forces," that is, to the U.S. Armed Forces whose units form the backbone of the multinational forces.

This will be the consummation of the U.S. ruling cricles' long-standing hegemonist designs. Washington has long been trying to supplement its naval and air forces already located in the Near East by deploying ground forces there on a permanent basis. This possibility formed the essence of the Camp David separate deal between Israel and Egypt concluded under Washington's auspices in 1978. One of its most important points was the replacement of the Israeli occupation forces in the Sinai Peninsula by the "multinational forces." Washington needed the "multinational" screen to give a semblance of legitimacy to the U.S. forces' effective occupation of the Sinai, since it was stipulated that Americans are to comprise three-fifths of the multinational forces' servicemen.

What functions have been entrusted to these forces? Officially they are supposed to monitor observance of the terms of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. But in fact, as many experts have pointed out, they were to carry out much broader tasks than maintaining a "Camp David-style peace." New York TIMES military commentator D. Middleton put it quite frankly on this score: "Pentagon circles have announced that any U.S. units belonging to the multinational forces may be used in any emergency to conduct operations outside Sinai."

This has happened in fact. As the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT has reported, 800 paratroops from the 82d Airborne Division have been deployed in the southern Sinai Peninsula. Their main task is to police the Tiran Strait linking the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba, where the major ports of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Israel are located. There are a further 400 U.S. servicemen at the Aytam Air Base in northern Sinai, where the multinational forces' headquarters is located.

It is indicative in itself that Washington has decided to send to this region units of the 82d Airborne Division which represent the "strike force" of the Rapid Deployment Forces, which were formed especially for "firefighting actions" in the event of a threat to U.S. interests outside the United States. Consequently, the Camp David "peace process," much vaunted by its arrangers, has not only aggravated the situation noticeably by freeing the Israeli aggressors' hands and tightening the knot of the Palestinian problem even more. It has also introduced into the situation the dangerous factor of a permanent U.S. ground forces presence. The Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID has stated bitterly in this connection that the Camp David agreements' true aims and scale unfortunately only became clear to some Arab leaders when the Pentagon's soldiers were already based in the region.

In conclusion, let us return to the bloody incident at Al-Aqsa. As a U.S. State Department spokesman has admitted, the terrorist who opened fire among the believers proved to be an American citizen disguised in Israeli military uniform. Thus, does not the Pentagon's "Sinai landing force" based in the very center of the Arab east call to mind that Al-Aqsa terrorist?

But whereas the latter surrendered to the authorities as soon as his bullets had run out, it will scarcely be possible to get rid of the American terrorist contingent in the Sinai quite so easily. And what if they suddenly start shooting...? Their ammunition will certainly prove more than adequate, and no deadline for the "multinational forces'" presence on Egyptian territory is stated in any document.

Thus Tel Aviv's playing with fire in the Near East with Washington's support is acquiring an increasingly dangerous character. Its cessation is in the interests of peace.

SYRIA REPORTS ON AIR CLASH WITH ISRAELIS

LD021100 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Damascus, 22 Apr, TASS -- A Syrian military spokesman said that two Syrian planes were hit and one Israeli aircraft was shot down in a dog fight over Lebanese territory yesterday during the Israeli ari raid on the southern suburbs of Beirut and other Lebanese populated centers.

POLYAKOV ATTENDS SYRIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM211335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 16 April B. Kharuf, Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union, held a reception to mark the national holiday.

The reception was attended by I. Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

IRAQI TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

JN221958 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr (INA) -- Trade Ministry Under Secretary Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah arrived here today at the head of an official delegation on a visit of several days to the Soviet Union. 'Awdah will head the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Iraq-Soviet joint committee for technical cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union, which will begin here next week.

NEW ATROCITY AGAINST CIVILIANS IN EL SALVADOR

LD211454 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 21 Apr, TASS -- The punitive troops of the Salvadorean Junta, being unable to crush the patriotic forces, commit atrocities against the civilian population in their impotent rage. This is evidenced by new press reports on the carnage staged by the junta's troops in Berrios village, San Vicente Department. Over a hundred Salvadorean soldiers, AP reports today, broke into the village on Sunday morning, ordered the people remaining in their homes to go out and lie on the (?ground). Half of the 47 people killed were women and children.

The witnesses also showed a group of foreign journalists in El Salvador two new common graves and the scene of the massacre with remnants of human bodies on the blood-stained soil.

The regime's numerous punitive operations against the patriotic forces are almost always accompanied by massacres of civilians. Thus toward the end of last year soldiers killed over a thousand civilians in Morazan Department and wiped several villages off the face of earth. In February this year, the junta's troops killed 400 peasants in Jucuaran village, within 115 km of San Salvador, on a charge of "supporting guerrillas."

EL SALVADOR INSURGENT LEADER INTERVIEWED

LD222344 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 22 Apr 82

["Negotiations or People's War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS -- "The cause of the conflict in El Salvador is of an exclusively internal character. This is the people's poverty, and we are sure to put an end to it. And we shall do so with our own hands," said Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the supreme command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation front.

In an interview to the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYE], which is printed in its April 23 issue, one of the guerrilla leaders said that "Washington and its propaganda apparatus are seeking to mislead world public opinion by asserting that the conflict in El Salvador was brought in from outside. Such assertions could be qualified as mere ignorance. But these are used as a pretext for attacks on Cuba, for preparation of an aggression against Nicaragua, and, certainly, the Soviet Union is announced as the source of all evils on earth."

Touching upon the farce of "elections" in El Salvador that Washington resorted to, Cayetano Carpio noted: "It can be stated without exaggeration that the U.S. Embassy now is the presidential palace of El Salvador. The would be government can move there without ceremony. It is known to the whole world who and from where manipulates all these right-wing groups."

"On the obtaining situation we drew up the plan of a search for peace solutions," Cayetano Carpio said. "The aim of the negotiations is, in our opinion, to draw up formulas that would enable us to reach an honorable and fair political solution in the interests of the people. We shall continue the policy which was conducted before the elections: To continue the people's war, and simultaneously display readiness for negotiations for the sake of attaining peace.

GRENADA AMBASSADOR AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

PM211541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- On 16 April G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received R.W. Jacobs, Grenadan ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

LENIN ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY HELD IN KREMLIN

Brezhnev Attends

LD221554 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1255 GMT on 22 April broadcast live from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses a solemn ceremony marking the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin. The coverage begins with pan shots of the hall and the announcer describing the scene, including the presence of various foreign guests. The camera shows the audience rising and applauding as leading party and state officials make their way to the rostrum. The camera cuts to a medium shot of Secretary General Brezhnev leading other Politburo members and candidate members to their seats on the first row of the rostrum. They include Chernenko, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Andropov, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov and Solomentsev.

As the assembled leaders stand at their places, just prior to taking their seats, and applauding with the audience, a camera shot shows the line-up in the first row of the rostrum from left to right as follows: Gorbachev, Gromyko, Chernenko, Brezhnev, Grishin, Tikhonov, Andropov, Ustinov and USSR Academy of Sciences Chairman Aleksandrov. Unidentified public figures can be ssen to the left of Gorbachev and to the right of Aleksandrov.

Politburo member Viktor Grishin opens the ceremony and the playing of the Soviet national anthem follows, during which Brezhnev is seen standing unaided. Following the anthem, Grishin introduces KGB Chairman Yuriy Andropov, who moves to the speaker's podium to speak. As he begins, the camera shows Brezhnev putting on his glasses and placing an earphone in his right ear. During Andropov's opening remarks, the camera pans the hall and other members on the second row of the rostrum. Among those identified are from right to left Marshal Ogarkov, Pastukhov, Georgadze, Army General Yepishev, Rusakov, Zimyanin, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, Demichev, Solomentsev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and foreign guests, Chilean Communist Party leader Luis Corvalan and West German Communist Party Leader Mies. The camera continues to pan down the rostrum and includes shots of Marchuk, Nuriyev, Katushev, Dymshits and Baybakov.

As Andropov continues speaking, the camera cuts to a shot of Brezhnev turning and speaking to Konstantin Chernenko.

After Andropov ends his 54-minute speech, Grishin rises to announce the end of the ceremony whereupon all, including Brezhnev, rise for the Soviet National Anthem. The live coverage ends at 1400 GMT with the announcer saying that a special concert will follow the telecast.

Andropov Speech

LD221550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1304 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Report delivered by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the KGB, at ceremony in Kremlin Palace of Congresses devoted to the anniversary of Lenin's birth, titled "Leninism -- the Inexhaustible Source of Revolutionary Energy and Creativity of the Masses" -- live]

[Text] Comrades: The giant figure of Lenin, the revolutionary and thinker, and his ideas and his deeds, marked a decisive turn in the fate of mankind. The victory of Great October, which emanated from Lenin, disrupted the common flow of historical time. At the one pole there arose the world of liberated labor, progressing rapidly, moving toward the future, and on the other there remains the world of exploitation and constraint receding into the past. The existence and confrontation of these two worlds represents the most fundamental and profound fact of the social and political development of mankind and human society in the 20th Century. The dynamics of these changes has radically altered the social outlook of our planet. Our motherland, the USSR, has become an indestructible stronghold of socialism. The community of socialist states is growing and becoming stronger. Once mightly colonial empires have sunk into oblivion.

In their place have emerged the liberated states, many of which are choosing the path of socialist development. The situation in the main centers of capitalism remains unstable in the economic and sociopolitical respect. The reforms with which the bourgeoisie, yielding before the pressure of the workers' and communist movement, has tried to stabilize the situation, have not produced the expected results. The ideas of socialism and freedom have put down deep roots on all continents and have the support of a powerful mass movement.

All these shifts, which bring us closer to the triumph of a new communist civilisation, are inseparably linked with the name, deeds and ideological inheritance of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Leninism was, is and will be the victorious weapon of the world proletariat and all those who are fighting against the old world and who are building a new world. [applause]

The teachings of Lenin, like Marxism-Leninism as a whole, are a science, and like any other science they cannot tolerate stagnation. Leninism is the theory of the revolutionary rebirth of the world. Supported by a system of basic principles that has been tested many times in practice and by material dialectics, these teachings are alive and continue to develop, reflecting ever new processes and phenomena of changes in history.

The secret of Leninism's eternal youth lies in the fact that Lenin's teachings and, his principles and ideals are close and accessible to millions of the masses, and the fact that in them every new generation of people find clear answers to questions that trouble them. It illuminates mankind's path to the future and brings peace and progress to the peoples of the entire world.

Herein lies the infinite and vital force of Leninism. Herein lies the strength of our party, which preserves and constantly enriches the invaluable Leninist legacy. [applause]

In marking the 112th anniversary of Lenin's birth, we pay a tribute of gratitude and respect to the founder of our party and state. On this day we once again align our plans and our policies with Lenin's guidelines. We are fully justified in saying that the CPSU is true to the great cause of Lenin and to Marxism-Leninism. The Soviet people, closely rallied round their own party and their Central Committee, headed by that outstanding Leninist, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, are confidently striding along the road to communist construction. [applause]

Comrades, at one time Lenin noted that with each step of history, with each major change in the sociopolitical situation and in the practical tasks of Marxism as a living theory, different aspects of it come to the fore. With full justification this can be applied to Leninism. Today we turn with special attention to the Leninist thoughts on the decisive role played by the peoples in the revolutionary transformation of the world and to the Leninist idea of socialism as the conscious creation of the masses. The indissoluble link with the masses is a qualitative characteristic of Lenin. Wherever fate flung Lenin, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, no matter where he was and no matter what he was doing, thousands of threads linked him with the people. Talks and conversations with workers and peasants, soldiers and figures from science and culture were an organic necessity for Lenin. It was a requirement for him as a politician to compare conclusions with the experience of the masses and to check broad generalizations against what would appear to be a particular case in the personal fates of all who make the revolution and build socialism. Enormous attention for the experience of the masses, faith in their inexhaustible creative potential, ability to simplify their thoughts and interests and precise political slogans and action programs run through the entire history of Leninism.

Let us return in our thoughts to that legendary time when, under Lenin's leadership, Soviet power took its first steps. To say that it was difficult for us is to say very little.

By the usual yardstick, from the viewpoint of so-called commonsense, the tasks which Lenin and Lenin's Bolsheviks set themselves appeared simply unrealizable. And yet we were victorious. That victory was then often called a miracle. But there was, of course, no miracle. And Lenin, with his sober, realistic cast of mind, understood that as no one else did. There was a landowning, bourgeois system, rotten, weakened by war and obsolete. There were the acutest world contradictions, which prevented the consolidation of our enemies, the enemies of the land of the Soviets.

There was the party of the Bolsheviks, created by Lenin, the political vanguard of the Russian proletariat, united and hardened in class struggles, and there was the inseparable link of the vanguard with the working class and the peasantry and the popular masses' support for it. The working people of Russia believed in the party, believed in Lenin and rose to the struggle. The revolution was victorious. [applause]

Thus, from the very beginning of the socialist era, the unity of the party and the people was formed, becoming the powerful creative force of a new society. That unity has an objective nature, since the goals of the programme of Lenin's party fully express the basic interests of the working people, and at the same time that unity is the result of conscientious purposeful work of Communists who are convinced that only the people can be the creator of a genuinely people's social system. Lenin frequently repeated: Socialism, he said, is not created by orders from above. Formal bureaucratic automatism is alien to its spirit. Living and creative socialism is the creation of the popular masses themselves. That is why our party regards it as a priority task to constantly concern itself with raising the consciousness, the political culture of the people. The better we cope with this task, the faster and deeper will be the stream of historic creativity of the masses. The entire development of Soviet society, its yesterday and today, eloquently shows what unfettered initiative the man of labor is capable of. This initiative has compressed whole centuries into several decades. The outcome of these decades now appears visibly before us. It is our Soviet rule, rule implemented by the people and in the interests of the people. It is the socialist economy created by free labor and turned to the benefit of all and everyone. It is the great unity of all nations and ethnic groups in the USSR, whose 60th anniversary we are preparing to commemorate. It is the triumph of the socialist ideology in our society.

The main sphere of activity of the Soviet people is the economy. Therefore, it is here that there is so much significance in the conscientious creativity of the masses, their initiative and spontaneous activity, their desire and ability to work honestly. Indeed, the fulfillment of all our plans and programs converted to the scale of a specific production collective or work-bench immediately reveals its dependence on the responsibility, activity, professional training of each worker. As we live now, so we shall live tomorrow. In the final accounting it is determined by the effectiveness of the work of the oil producer in Tyumen, the builders of tunnels and track-layers on the BAM, those who at Atommash are creating the mighty hearts of future atomic power stations, who carefully put the seeds of wheat and cotton into the spring soil from which will grow the harvest of this year, who teach our children and who care for the health of man.

Soviet people are at work in various sectors and in different, and at times, not at all easy conditions. But all of them are brought together by the common cause -- the cause of creative labor.

The nationwide struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the widespread socialist competition for raising efficiency and quality and for making the economy economical -- this is the specific and visible evidence that the tasks of the party are the vital cause of all Soviet people. Time has already counted out one-quarter of the 5-year plan. It is no small period and no small amount has been done. There has been a growth in industrial production. Labor productivity has increased. As was planned by the congress, the production of consumer goods has increased rapidly. The planned social measures are consistently being implemented. As the master of his own country, Soviet man has an exacting attitude toward everything, knowing that we are able to resolve the problems that exist by our own efforts alone. This primarily concerns getting the better of agriculture, expanding production and increasing the quality of food products and industrial consumer goods, and developing the service areas. These tasks are being resolved, and they will be resolved without fail. [applause]

Of course, the historic creativity of the masses is not limited to the sphere of the economy. It covers all aspects of public life. This is a graphic manifestation of the fundamental political quality of our system -- the internal democratism that is inherent in it.

Concerning their own lives, Soviet people are becoming convinced of the organic mutual relationship between the successes of socialist construction and the deepening of democracy. It is only natural that the society of developed socialism has become the society of a constantly developing people's rule. Our revolution, Lenin said, elevated, through Soviet rule, millions of people to active participation in the construction of the state. Soviets are a form of political organization which has opened an absolutely incomparable opportunity to gather, accumulate and turn to common good the creative initiative of the broadest masses, to take into account the vast range of opinions and suggestions in solving any problem. This is what guarantees the adoption of decisions that respond more accurately and fully to the interests of all classes, all social groups, nations, nationalities, all generations of the Soviet society.

It is known that the problem of the participation of the masses in the leadership of the state, problems of socialist democracy, are the subject of a sharp ideological-political struggle in the world arena. Recently, for example, the thesis of pluralism as an inalienable sign of democracy is being increasingly exploited. But how is one to understand it? If there are differing viewpoints and interests in society, then there is no society without such phenomena; this applies to both capitalism and socialism. However, there is this essential difference that with capitalism the development of interests assumes the character of class antagonism. At the political level this antagonism finds its expression in the existence of various parties with opposing class orientation. The existence of struggle of such parties is indeed a sign of democracy, but a formal, bourgeois democracy that by no means signifies real freedom to the toiling masses.

Inasmuch as in socialist society there is no private ownership of means of production, there are no exploiting classes, no divergent interests between different social groups, then antagonisms do not arise. In the new society there is no place for the formation of political parties hostile to socialism. As for the confrontation between different interests, various mechanisms may operate here, depending on historical traditions and concrete circumstances. In our country and in other countries where a single party political system exists, calculations of the interests of one social group or another, and making these agree with the general interests of the people as a whole are effected within the framework of a single party, through a nationally-ramified system of social organizations. And in those socialist countries where several parties exist, each of these has its own social base with its own specific interests. But what is of principled importance is that all of them take the position of socialism.

But even this does not suit the Western preachers of pluralism. They are striving for the creation, even artificially, in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, of organized opposition to socialism. This is clearly what the opponents of our system want, but Soviet people will not have any of this. And they will know how to guard themselves both from renegades of any kind and from their foreign protectors. In a word, we Communists stand for the development of democracy in the interests of socialism and not to its detriment. [applause]

We see the manifestation of democracy, socialist democracy, in the greater and greater participation of the masses in management of society and the state, in the harmonious combination of the fundamental interests of society and the individual, in the sensitive and objective consideration of the aspirations of Soviet people and their interests which basically coincide but are at the same time very individual. The party's requirement that every person be reached clearly reflects the concern that this "every person" should not be lost sight of as a personality, that his voice and his opinion should be heard and taken into account.

The labor and socio-political activity of the masses, and attention to the needs, requests and opinions of the Soviet people determine to a large extent the moral-political atmosphere of any collective and society as a whole: It is also, of course, determined by how the party, state and economic organs are working at all levels without exception. As is known, complex questions have arisen here, connected with deviations from the Leninist norms. Our party, under the guidance of the Central Committee, has overcome the negative consequences of this. We did the work, and extracted the necessary lessons from the difficult historical experience. The political situation which is now established in our society, the whole atmosphere in which Soviet people live and work, is a healthy one which corresponds to the norms and principles of developed socialism. But this does not mean that we have no shortcomings and problems, or phenomena against which a consistent and resolute struggle must be waged.

For instance, the justified indignation of the Soviet people is aroused by cases of theft, bribery, bureaucratism, a disrespectful attitude to people and other social phenomena: What is important here is not whether these phenomena have been a continuation of past practices, or whether they are brought upon us from abroad and feed on either of these shortcomings of our development. As long as such phenomena exist, they hinder us. The struggle with them is the duty of each Communist and each citizen, and the Soviet people fully support the measures that are being taken by the party to eradicate these shortcomings. [applause]

Comrades, it is not easy to proceed along a path which has not yet been trodden by anyone else. There is much here that is impossible to foresee and to deduce beforehand. In order to proceed more confidently, the party teaches that it is important to combine boldness and flexibility in the resolution of objective problems that have come about with a precise and strictly scientific assessment of what has already been achieved, without underestimating or exaggerating our strengths and possibilities. We Marxists, Lenin said, must strive with all our strength for a scientific study of the facts that lie at the basis of policy. It is precisely such an approach that is allowing our party and people to resolve the tasks facing Soviet society in the final decades of the 20th Century.

Taken as a whole, these tasks come down to what can be called improving developed socialism. Our country is at the beginning of this lengthy historical phase, which in its turn will come to know its own periods, its stages of growth. It does not have to be demonstrated that the progress from stage to stage is a most complex process, unavoidably linked with overcoming the contradictions and difficulties that arise, just as any progress and any development are linked with this. Some things will turn out better, some things worse. In some areas we will be able to move more quickly, in others more slowly. Such is the realistic picture of social progress. You will not be able to make this business form a straight line as with a ruler. At our 26th CPSU Congress we proposed an extensive program for the economic and social development of the country in the modern phase.

Fulfilling the decisions of the congress, embodying them in concrete deeds are where the efforts of the party and the people are at present concentrated. This, in Lenin's words, is now the objective of all our work. The success of this work is unbreakably linked with the ever more intensive manifestation of the spiritual and moral strengths of the working people, of all that is best in our people, with the masses' development of lively interest in the affairs concerning the motherland, and with their creative initiative. All this was manifested yet again in the shock work during the latest Leninist Communist subbotnik: More than 155 million people, virtually all those who could, took part. And each of them, as it were, was in touch anew with the Leninist idea of the majesty of free labor, which makes a man the true master of his country. In this feeling of being an active creator of one's life and one's society lies that most majestic force which no other order but socialism has or can have.

Possessing such a force, and consistently developing it and capably directing it, we shall resolve any task, and shall move forward even more energetically the great cause of the construction of communism, a cause which, in Lenin's words, attracts us all, which we want, which we must... [applause drowns last few words of sentence]

Comrades: The active involvement of the masses in conscious historic creativity is one of the distinguishing features of our entire epoch. In the shortest of historical periods, the socialist community has turned into a global factor of political development of our times, and the combination of ideological-political, economic and scientific-technological potentials of the fraternal countries is multiplying the strength of real socialism, permitting it to develop dynamically and successfully to counter the aggressive policy of imperialism and hegemonism and to have an active influence on the course of world events. But socialism is not built in laboratory conditions. It is formed in a situation of class antagonism between two systems, in a situation of harsh pressure from imperialism and proceeds through overcoming internal difficulties. All this has an effect on the rate of our forward progress.

However, this path is not one of ideals but to make up for it, socialism, which is based on reality on earth, ever more convincingly proves that it is precisely to socialism that the future belongs. [applause]

The world of socialism which is constantly renewing itself is the creation of many peoples. It is manifest in the variety of paths for achieving the victory of revolution, of the methods and rates of implementing social and economic transformations, of means to solve urgent tasks in various spheres of social life and in the diversity of the forms of political and social organization of society.

Socialism, by its nature, is foreign to speculative schemes and patterns. Each party now in power, setting off from a concrete situation of specific national character and traditions, makes its contribution to the general cause of socialist creation. Life itself predetermines the diversity of the forms of socialism. But its essence is unique. The socialist order in one country or another arises as the result of the application of the basic principles of communism, which, as Lenin taught, and rightly changeable, particularly in adapting to multinational and national state developments.

In this connection I would like to touch upon the question of contemporary models of socialism. It is said that the difficulties which certain socialist countries are encountering arise from the fact that allegedly the Soviet model is being imposed upon them. I would say that is a strange conclusion. It is sufficient to look without bias at reality to understand the absolute absurdity of such assertions. No matter what socialist country you take, everywhere the manifestation of distinctive, national, historical, cultural and other special features are in evidence. When we are told that the construction of socialism in one country or another must correspond to its historical, political and cultural traditions, it is not an object for discussion. An object for discussion arises when, following conversations on various models, various notions of the very essence of socialism, its radical differences from capitalism become more dim and obscured.

Of course, decisive objections appear when they endeavour to blacken the experience of the peoples who have embarked on the road of socialism, when the general laws of socialist construction are effectively rejected.

The CPSU has repeatedly set forth its position on these questions. We consider that for each country the best form is that which is accepted by its people in accordance with the country's interest and traditions. But the fundamental basis of socialist social structure, its class nature and its essence are the same for all countries and peoples. [applause]

A notable trait of our time is the growing interest in socialism in the world. The ideas of socialism are receiving more and more support in the developed capitalist states. They are forging ahead in countries which have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke. This is a natural result of the sometimes elemental inclusion of the popular masses in the anti-imperialist struggle, in the struggle for overcoming backwardness, poverty, dependence. The variety of conditions in which the struggle for social progress is being waged, the varied composition and character of the political forces waging this struggle gives rise to the great diversity of ideological currents and views.

We Communists are convinced that the practice of the class struggle and of social transformations, the general upsurge of the material and spiritual culture and the influence of the countries of the socialist community will create the soil for the ever wider propagation of the ideas of scientific communism. Different roads lead to socialism, but having embarked on such a road it is important not to stray from it and to come precisely to socialism and not to stop halfway and not to remain in the system of capitalism.

To reach the goal, the working people need their own communist party, and not simply a party but a party of a fundamentally new Leninist type. Only such a party is able to translate into the language of conscious political struggle the interests and aspirations of the masses, to inspire them with its faith and resolve, and organize their energies in a single channel. Only such a party can win the recognition of the masses for its role in the vanguard and lead the working people to socialism in any trials, even the most difficult. [applause]

Comrades: The problem of world politics, especially the problem of war and peace, occupy an exceptionally important place in the theory and practice of Leninism. Lenin saw clearly that the fate of the Russian Revolution and all liberation struggles would depend to a great extent on the correct solution to these problems. It fell to Lenin to be responsible for defining the fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the protletariat. The founder of our party always made the distinction between just and unjust wars, and his views on the problem of war and peace represent an integral teaching. The main thing in this doctrine is a consistent, uncompromising reaffirmation of the idea of the organic link between peace and socialism, a link which stems from the fact that the new society has no need for war, that war is contrary to all its interests and ideals and to the aspirations of the working people.

Today, now that the question of war and peace has become a question of life or death for whole peoples, for all of human civilization, these Leninist ideas have acquired unprecedented topicality. All of our post-October experience shows that you will not obtain peace from imperialists just by asking -- we remember Lenin's behest, that the revolution must be able to defend itself. Following this behest, our party and the Soviet people have created the glorious armed forces and the invincible defense might of our country. [applause]

At the same time, the Soviet Union has never taken as its premise that firm peace can be ensured only by military strength and a policy founded on it. Such a policy would lead not to peace, but to an arms race, confrontation and, in the final analysis, to war. It is for this reason that our party and the Soviet state stand up so purposefully for the principles of peaceful coexistence and so invariably follow the course of peace and international cooperation.

The biggest manifestation of democracy, Lenin said, is basically the question of war and peace. The profound democracy of Soviet foreign policy consists of the fact that it embodies the fundamental, vital interests of the broadest masses, who have no need of war.

One day no doubt an exhaustive history of our epoch will be written. We can be confident that written in letters of gold in this history will be the unquestionable fact that without the firm, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, our planet would not only be a far more dangerous place for human life, but quite possibly an irreversible tragedy would befall it.

And if we have managed to avoid the tragedy, if we have been living for almost 40 years in conditions of peace, if we are confident of the future, then an immense role has been played and is being played in this by the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, by its struggle against the threat of nuclear catastrophe and for life, for the preservation and prosperity of mankind. [applause]

Soviet people, and all progressive forces of the world, evaluate with great gratitude Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's many activities for the good of peace. His indefatigable labor and self-sacrificing efforts given to this noble cause have won the broadest recognition and all-round gratitude for the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party.[applause]

Every great cause gives birth to its own heroes, its own champions. Such a great cause in our time is the struggle for peace. And Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who himself went through the whole war, through the difficulties of the postwar devastation, is pursuing that struggle resolutely, wisely, consistently, sparing no effort. [applause]

Comrades. The young socialist state, conducting the fundamentally new Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, also had to look for new forms to implement it. The birth of a new socialist diplomacy was necessary, according to Lenin's scheme, to break down the wall by which the exploiters separated foreign policy from the working masses, and to transform the masses from an object of foreign policy into a force actively influencing international affairs in their own interests. The very birth of socialist foreign policy helped bring some of the most important international problems out of the quiet of the tsarist offices into the street scorned by the bourgeoisie and helped make them the concern of workers and of all working people. That was a very class-oriented, very party-oriented [klassovaya, partiynaya] change. For the first time it gave the masses the opportunity to have a real and effective influence on policy, and helped the antiwar movements to gain a broad base among the masses.

In our epoch, when the most terrible threat, the threat of nuclear war, has come to hang over mankind, such a movement has become a serious political factor whose role, according to all indications, will grow. The imperialist bourgeoisie, frightened by the upsurge of the antiwar movements, is making ever-wider use of the weapons of lies and sophisticated deception. What is Washington doing now? One hysterical propaganda campaign replaces the other. People are at one moment being persuaded of a Soviet military threat, then lied to unscrupulously about the lagging behind of the United States, intimidated with international terrorism, fed cock-and-bull stories about events in Poland, Central America, South and Southeast Asia. And this is logical in its own way.

Our people are convinced that a new world war can be averted. This needs active support from all peace-loving forces and governments, political parties and politicians who treasure the future of peoples and the future of mankind. Our party and the Soviet Government are doing everything so that Soviet policy effectively serves the policy of peace, enlightens the masses, exposes the intrigues of the apologists of the arms race and aggression. It serves these aims not only in words but with all its deeds and peace initiatives. This becomes especially important at present; important because in the face of an unprecedented uprise in the massive antiwar movement, not only are the propaganda efforts of the preachers of cold war growing stronger but also their political maneuvers. Attempts are made to make use of diplomatic talks themselves in order to deceive the public, among them talks on the limitation of arms and on disarmament. The impression is created that often they are entered into only to create illusions and, by lulling public vigilance, continue the arms race. Is this not the line followed by the West in the Vienna talks on the reduction of arms and armaments in Europe? How many times have the Soviet Union and socialist countries tried to bring them out of the impasse, but every time our Western partners find new pretexts in order to make an agreement impossible.

According to the same scheme, representatives of the United States have started talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, especially as there is a time limitation. Should the reaching of an agreement be delayed by a year or 18 months, the implementation of the NATO decision on the deployment of several hundred new American missiles in Europe might indeed begin.

Recently, as is known, Washington once again promised that the Americans would soon be ready to start talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. Well, we do not need to be persuaded. The Soviet Union has been ready for these talks for a long time. We proceed from the conviction that this important problem can be solved if these talks are conducted in a constructive spirit and on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. Comrade Brezhnev recently again expressed readiness for a constructive dialogue with the United States in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent on the subject of a possible Soviet-American meeting at summit level.

Comrades, the party of the Communists has always proceeded from the fact that the road to stable peace is a difficult and thorny one. We must not expect easy victories and every step is taken with great effort. And it is precisely because we know all this that our heads have never been turned by success and we have never been idle when we come up against difficulties. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has likened the present international situation to a fork in the road, thereby emphasizing the great responsibility of the choice now facing mankind. It can either take a step along the road leading away from war toward peace or it can move along the road toward the race in other arms [as heard] as well as confrontation. We made our choice a long time ago. For us this is a question of the vital interests of the people and the country, a question of principle. It would appear that not only we but also the major countries of the capitalist world, including the United States, have made this choice too. They already took this fork at the beginning of the seventies, guiding themselves by the experiences of the preceding decades, experiences that clearly showed that there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence and that the cold war and the arms race have no prospects, and that a hot war would bring victory to no one. But certain governments as well as people are inclined, as is apparent, to forget the experiences and lessons of history. It would seem that this is now happening to the Washington administration, which is trying to steer the entire development of international relations onto a dangerous path. Of course the United States will not be successful in this. But we must not ignore the fact that such policies on the whole worsen the situation and increase the danger of war.

The only answer to this can be increased vigilance and, at the same time, a still more stubborn struggle to preserve peace. It is these tasks which are solved by the foreign policy our country conducts. [applause]

In response to the attempts by the aggressive forces of imperialism to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union, we shall maintain our defensive capability at the necessary level, as Comrade Brezhnev pointed out, to reliably ensure the security of our country and of the socialist community as a whole. [applause]

To attempts to make the atmosphere hotter, to increase tension, we propose new peace initiatives. In Comrade Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th AUCCTU Congress and in Tashkent, a whole complex of constructive proposals were set out. This new initiative, in effect, puts the same question to every country and to its government and public: What road to take? The road of peace and detente? The road of whipping up tension, of the arms race and war? No one will succeed in evading responsibility for this question.

We are not alone in the historic struggle against the threat of a nuclear disaster. On the side of the cause of peace are the socialist community, the fraternal communist parties, the international workers' movement and the peoples of the nonaligned countries. The widest popular masses on all continents, of all countries, including Western Europe, Japan and the United States itself are struggling for peace.

This movement, uniting people of the widest range of social positions, of the most different convictions, grew from a natural feeling of self-preservation, from the burning need of our times to prevent a nuclear disaster. Only political fools or deliberate deceivers can say that Moscow's hand is behind the mass antiwar movement of our days or that it is a communist scheme. Such a broadly-based world coalition which today is opposing the nuclear threat has surely never before existed in the history of mankind.

The problems of peace are connected in the most direct way with the protection of the fundamental social interests of the working people. That is how Marxists have always viewed them, and that is how all communists-Leninists view them today.

The Soviet people highly value the courageous struggle of the fraternal parties against war, for peace, security and social progress. The CPSU, true to its internationalist duty, has done and will do everything to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with its foreign class comrades in this struggle and to facilitate the achievement of closer cohesion in the communist movement on a principled Marxist-Leninist basis.

Our foreign policy, as in Lenin's times, represents our peaceful interests in relation to all countries and peoples of the world. We will never deviate from this Leninist course. [applause]

Comrades, Leninism has a history, a long and glorious history, but Leninism has never been and will never become just history. The ideas of Lenin, illuminate for the working class and the masses of the working people the road to socialism and communism, live and will live for ever. Lenin's deeds, which opened up a great epoch of the practical transition to new forms of public life, to socialism live and will always live. The party, created by Lenin, in which his ideas and his deeds, are perpetuated, lives and will always live. Our party's entire political biography and its entire development is powerfully influenced by the personality of Vladimir Ilich. In creating the party Lenin, as it were, put his very soul into it. In forming and upholding a party of a principally new type in uncompromising skirmishes with all kinds of opportunists, Lenin pointed out that only such a party was capable of taking power, leading the whole people to socialism, directing and organizing a new system, serving as a teacher, guide and leader to all the working people who had been exploited in the structure of their social life, (?without) the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie. That was the party of Bolsheviks which he created: and that is what the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is upholding today. [applause]

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the party of Lenin, the party of Leninists! [applause]

Long live Leninism, the inexhaustible source of revolutionary energy and creativity of the masses! [applause]

Glory to the great Soviet people, the builders of communism! [prolonged applause]

PRAVDA REPORTS ON KAZAKHSTAN SOWING PROSPECTS

PM220837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 82 p 1

[Correspondents Ye. Zaytsev, A. Petrushov report under the rubric "The Harvest Watch": "Seed for the Grainfields"]

[Summary] Alma-Ata, Tselinograd -- "Spring field work is in full swing in southern Kazakhstan."

"This year the republic's grainfields will occupy some 25 million hectares. In the second year of the 5-year plan farmers have decided to produce at least 28 million tons of wheat, barley, corn, rice and other grain crops. The attainment of this target will depend to a great extent on the seed.

"Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are fully provided with grain seed for the spring sowing," M. Motoriko, Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture, says. "The interfarm insurance fund has also helped. It gave assistance to oblasts which suffered as a result of drought."

Many farms in the republic have provided themselves with adequate supplies of high quality seed. The proportion of durum wheat seed has increased.

"Favorable changes have taken place in the republic as a whole. Whereas in 1976 first and second-grade seed accounted for 73 percent, now the figure is more than 84 percent." However, 29.6 percent is first- and 54.7 percent second-grade -- in other words, poorer quality. Some rayons have mainly third-grade seed.

The material and technical base is being improved, but more must be done. Available varieties of grain crops are not satisfactory, and scientists must be given more help.

"The field work front is extending every day in Kazakhstan. Corn and rice growers, who have adopted high pledges this year, are preparing to go out into the fields. In the north of the republic, where there is still snow, they are completing machinery repairs, fertilizers are being transported and a reliable seed stock is being created. Many years of experience teach us that the better the preparations for the sowing, the richer the grain yield will be."

BRIEFS

UNDERGROUND WATER SOURCE -- A new underground water resource has been discovered in the Bukharaskaya Oblast in the Uzbek SSR. Bukharaskaya Oblast uses underground water resources mostly for irrigation purposes. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Apr 82 GF]